The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.... NO. 3164. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Glorious News from South Carolina.

Confirmatory Intelligence Through Two Distinct Channels.

Beaufort in Possession of the National Forces.

Three Forts Captured After Two Days' Fighting.

The Rebel Losses Acknowledged to be Heavy.

Seizure of the Railroad Between Charleston and Savannah.

A Stampede of Southern Troops in Virginia.

Particulars of the Loss of the Transport Union.

FRENCH WAR VESSELS WRECKED.

News from Western Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

NEWS FROM MEMPHIS BY WAY OF CAIRO.

CAIRO, Monday, Nov. 11.

Memphis papers received to-day contain dispatches from Savannah fully confirming the landing of the naval expedition at Beaufort, and capture of three forts at Port Royal, Hilton Head and Bay Point. The Federal forces had possession of the town of Beaufort. The rebels acknowledge their loss very heavy.

New-Orleans papers also received to-day speak of an immense fleet off Ship Island.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM FORT MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Nov. 10.

The steamship *R. Spaulding* arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning with the Twentieth Indiana Regiment.

A deserter, who reached the Inlet in a small boat, stated that news had been received on the main land of the taking of two Rebel forts at Port Royal, and the landing of a large National force.

Beaufort had also been taken by our troops.

No particulars have arrived, but the main fact corresponds with the news received a few hours since from Norfolk by a flag of truce. Great excitement prevailed on the arrival of the news at Norfolk.

From the same source we have a rumor that the railroad above Beaufort has fallen into the possession of our troops, with an immense quantity of stores.

Five deserters who reached Newport's News this morning, state that the rebels up James River are in consternation, and also bring the improbable rumor, that our troops had advanced up the Railroad, as far as Charleston.

The captain of the United States gunboat *Albatross* reports that he discovered the *Union* ashore on the 6th inst., about eight miles to the eastward of Bogue Inlet, but, in consequence of the heavy weather had no communication with the shore until the following day, when he landed with a flag of truce, and learned from the captain of a rebel company the following particulars:

The *Union* went ashore, or rather was ran ashore in a sinking condition on the 1st inst., and soon after broke in two in front of the smoke-stack. The crew, seventy-three in number, and fifteen horses were saved. The men are prisoners at Fort Macon and Raleigh, N. C. Large quantities of stores were seen piled up on the beach.

At the time of the disaster, the steamer *Winfield Scott* was in company with the *Union*, and the Captain of the latter expressed the opinion, that his consort was lost, she having suddenly disappeared.

Nothing is known concerning the rumored loss of the *Ocean Express*.

There are rumors of three Federal vessels having gone ashore.

The French frigate *Calabria* was burned to the water's edge, on Friday night, off Hatteras. All hands were saved.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Nov. 10, } *Via* BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 11. }

The gunboat *Albatross*, from the blockade on the North Carolina coast, which arrived last evening, reports that on Wednesday, the 6th, she sighted a wreck about eight miles north of Bogue Inlet, N. C., but the sea was so high she could not make her out, though a flag of truce was hoisted on shore.

Next day she stood in again, when another flag was hoisted. On communicating, she learned that the wreck was the United States steam-transport *Union*, belonging to the fleet, loaded with horses and provisions, and that she went ashore on the night of Friday, the 1st inst. All hands were saved. When she struck she was badly stove, with four feet of water in her hold. She was run square on shore, and broke in two abaft the smoke-stack. Capt. GARVIN and eighty others were divided in two parties, and sent to Fort Macon and Raleigh.

The beach was strewn with the cargo and dead horses. She had 67, all but 15 of which were killed before going ashore.

The rebel officers informed the officers of the *Albatross* that Capt. GARVIN had said he feared the *Winfield Scott*, with two regiments, had foundered and gone down, because she was in company shortly before the *Union* struck, and suddenly disappeared. It was at night, and this conclusion is much doubted.

The rebels reported also that two vessels of the fleet were ashore near Charleston, and others below Hatteras. Nothing was heard of the *Ocean Express* or the names of any of the others alleged to be lost.

The *Spaulding* has also arrived from Hatteras. Lieut. LOWRY reports that on Wednesday morning last heavy firing was heard south of that place, and news was received that the French war steamer *Prona* was on Ocracoke Beach. Lieut. LOWRY, with the gunboat *Underwriter*, was dispatched to her.

The sea was very high, and we could not get nearer than three miles. Lay there all night, making signals. In the morning, finding the *Underwriter* in a damaged condition, returned to Hatteras. At 11 o'clock the same day, the French steamer was seen to blow up, with a loud explosion and dense smoke. It was supposed she had been abandoned and blown up. This and another French war steamer have been in the neighborhood some time, but have repelled all intercourse with our ships.

Before the *Spaulding* left, Gen. WILLIAMS received intelligence from the main shore that the expedition had entered Port Royal and captured the batteries and Beaufort. It was reported through the same source that the *Mayflower* and another ship belonging to the fleet were wrecked.

Nothing has been heard from the fleet except the above. Nothing whatever has been received here concerning the fighting at Port Royal, except the first report through Norfolk, that one gunboat was disabled by the rebel guns, and another aground in a critical situation. Excepting the wrecks, the belief is that the expedition is successful.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 11.

An officer of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, who came from Hatteras Inlet, arrived here in the Old Point boat. He says that he had a long conversation with the party who brought the news to Hatteras Inlet. This party was not a deserter, but a private citizen—a man of considerable intelligence, who had crossed the Sound at the risk of his life, to bring news to the National troops.

The officer reports that his conversation corresponds precisely with what has already been transmitted over the wires.

Outside of this statement there is a report that, in taking Beaufort, a large part of the town was burnt.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 11.

Capt. DOWELL, of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, which returned to Fortress Monroe from Hatteras, says that he found it almost impossible to remain longer on that narrow neck of land on account of the loss of camp equipage and stores. Although the men have suffered severe privations, the number on the sick-list is very small. All are now comfortably quartered near Fortress Monroe.

Col. HAWKINS' New-York Regiment will return by the next trip of the steamer. These men have suffered more severely in health than the Indiana Regiment. Over 100 are on the sick list.

Capt. DOWELL gives the following statement in reference to the reception of the news from the fleet at Hatteras Inlet:

Capt. DOWELL states that the day previous to the departure of the steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, a man was observed paddling across in a small canoe from the main land to the peninsula, and as soon as he reached shore he proceeded to the quarters of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, and stated that the people of North Carolina had received tidings of the great naval expedition; that it had succeeded in effecting landings at the ports of Port Royal and Beaufort. At the first named place that they had experienced no difficulty in landing, as there was but a small settlement on the coast; but at Beaufort a considerable fight took place, which lasted for near two days.

The man stated that he was not a deserter from the rebels, for he would not join them, being a Union man in heart and principle. He seemed to be very intelligent, and his only object in making the visit was to communicate to the National troops the success of the naval expedition.

He remained on the place until the *Spaulding* made her departure.

Capt. DOWELL brings intelligence of the loss of the French man-of-war *Cantilabria*, near Beaufort. She was of about 2,500 tons, and after vainly endeavoring to ride the gale got aground upon a shifting sand bar. Notwithstanding the incessant exertions of her officers and crew she had to be abandoned, and all hands, including the officers, soldiers and seamen, were compelled to find shelter on shore as best they could. The vessel was afterwards boarded by a detachment by order of the commanding officer and blown up. The reason of this proceeding was not known. It was impossible for the wreckers to reach the vessel.

RUMORED RETURN OF THE VANDERBILT.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 11.

It is reported by the boat from Old Point that a steamer came in the Capes last evening and continued up the Bay without stopping. She was thought to be the *Vanderbilt*, with dispatches from the Great Fleet. Nothing has been heard of her arrival yet at Annapolis Roads.

There is nothing but outside report to warrant the statement that "at last accounts our troops had advanced to within twelve miles of Charleston."

REPORTED STAMPEDE OF REBEL TROOPS.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 11.

A special dispatch to the *Inquirer*, dated Fortress Monroe, says that two fishing-smacks took refuge under the guns of the *Cumberland*. The Captains were Baltimoreans. They reported they had been fishing in James River, supplying the rebel troops. When they left the report was current that Charleston had been attacked, and state that on Friday last several regiments were sent South from the James and York Rivers. The embarkation took place in great haste. The shores of the James River were almost deserted.

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 11.

There is most intense excitement here to hear further particulars in regard to the great expedition.

Utterly groundless rumors are circulating,—among others, that Charleston has been bombarded.

No intelligence whatever concerning the great expedition had been received in any quarter up to noon to-day, additional to what has already been telegraphed North to the general Press.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

ITS DESTINATION KNOWN IN THE SOUTH—HOW WAS IT DIVULGED?

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1861.

It is astonishing how the Confederates obtain a perfect knowledge of all our movements. It appears from information received here that *the positive destination of our fleet was known even in New-Orleans on the 17th ult.—weeks before it was known in the North!*—and extra troops were dispatched from points south of Charleston to defend the approaches of that coast. Port Royal in particular, from its known advantages, received the special attention of the Confederates, and their best man (TATNALL) was placed in command of that location.

I need not say that the Government is sorely perplexed in consequence of this continued leakage of its plans, but it seems to be just now wholly powerless in the matter.

The report in this instance that the destination of the fleet was divulged by means of a mail thoughtlessly put on board a vessel shamming distress, and taken to Charleston, receives but little credence, as, even if this occurrence was true, the blockading vessel from which the mail was sent had no knowledge of the actual destination of the fleet, (which had not then even sailed,) and could not therefore state where it was bound.

Besides, the plans were solely in the confidence of the President, his Cabinet, Gen. SCOTT, Capt. DUPONT, and perhaps one or two others, and how they were known through the entire South as early as the 18th of October, is a question that may well puzzle even a Philadelphia lawyer.

It proves one thing, however, that, despite the careful precautions of the Government, *there must still be spies in the shape of professed friends, enjoying both its confidence and its secrets.* It has been thought by some that much valuable information might have been purloined or obtained from the telegraph office here, but I have reason to know that such a proceeding would be absolutely impossible. All that remains is for the Government to use, if possible, even greater exertions than hitherto, to ferret out those guilty of promulgating its secrets, as otherwise the Government wheels must be more or less blocked continually.

Additional details of the engagement before Beaufort are awaited with an anxiety never before excelled. The number of men and weapons brought to bear against our fleet and the brave troops on board, makes it almost certain that the slaughter there has been most bloody on both sides, and the whole country will await news of the final issue with the deepest feelings of solicitude. The contest has, of course, ere this been decided, and official intelligence of the same should reach us by Monday at the latest. It is expected that, in the event of a successful landing at Beaufort, which is here believed probable, railroad communication will be suspended by our troops, and the telegraph office seized. These will be two most important steps, as speedy information of the existing condition of affairs will thus be cut off from other parts of the State and the South. The Navy Department have full confidence in the success of our forces, and information respecting the same is probably now in Norfolk, but withheld by order of the Confederate authorities.

THE DISASTER TO THE GOVERNOR.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. STEAM BARK YOUNG ROVER, NORTHERN ATLANTIC BLOCKADING SQUADRON, 40 MILES N. E. CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Nov. 2, 1861.

This morning, about 8 o'clock, saw from the mast-head the "Star Spangled Banner," Union down, floating at half-mast upon a vessel about eight miles distant, "dead to the windward," and, hastening to her relief, found it was the United States steamer *Governor*, having on board 400 troops, bound down with the fleet, which had been passing some time before. She had been separated from the fleet during the heavy gale of the previous night. She was entirely disabled, her rudder gone, her machinery broken, and she was leaking badly. They wished to be taken off, as the vessel must go the bottom in a short time. Not being able to take them all on board, we went for assistance, crowded on all canvas, and finally came within signaling distance of the United States frigate *Sabine*, which immediately made sail, and followed us back to the steamer. The frigate being amply supplied with men and boats, and having plenty of room, declined our proffered assistance; and we went on our way, rejoicing that we had been the humble means of saving 400 lives, although it was not done without risk to our own ship, as the sea was running very nigh.

This ship goes in for repairs now, to Hampton Roads. It is commanded by JOHN HUMPHREY, Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding. The following is a list of her officers, also: J. B. Studley, J. H. Eldridge, Geo. Williams, Masters; E. D. G. Smith, Acting Surgeon; Geo. W. Stone, Acting Paymaster; James Patterson, Acting Assistant Engineer.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 11.

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION—SPEECHES, ETC.

A grand torchlight procession, in honor of the accession of Gen. MCCLELLAN to the post of Commander-in-Chief of Army of the United States, took place to-night. The demonstration was planned and executed by Gen. BLENKER'S Division, and was carried out with the taste and success which characterize such efforts on the part of foreign citizens. The division marched over Long Bridge, and after forming in Fourteenth-street, lighted their torches and marched past Willard's, Pennsylvania-avenue, to the President's House, where Mr. LINCOLN appeared and witnessed the spectacle as the procession passed. Rockets and Roman candles followed each other in quick succession.

The procession then marched around Lafayette-square, and halted in front of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S residence, where Gen. BLENKER and staff were cordially received by the Commander-in-Chief, Secretaries SEWARD and CAMERON, and Gens. MARCY, FRANKLIN, SMITH, ANDREWS, PORTER, VAN VLIET, and others, including many ladies.

A protracted serenade followed, during which there was a splendid exhibition of fireworks, which closed with an allegorical piece representing Justice, with the sword and scales, standing under the "Stars and Stripes," and a spread eagle.

Loud calls were made for Gen. MCCLELLAN, which being ineffectual, the call was made for Secretary CAMERON, who appeared on the balcony and said:

SECRETARY CAMERON'S SPEECH.

SOLDIERS: I am very glad to see you here to-night, and especially since you have come to do honor to your gallant and brave young General. [Cheers.] It is an evidence to my mind that every one of you is determined to do his duty. [Cheers.] The greater portion of your number I believe are Germans. Coming as I do from the State of Pennsylvania, whose population is composed for the most part of Germans or their descendants, it makes me still more happy to meet you, for the Germans of Pennsylvania have fought in every battle-field that has given glory to our country. [Cheers.] I know that when the brunt of battle comes, you will do as nobly as did the Germans in the battles they fought for our common liberties. [Loud cheers.]

The calls for Gen. MCCLELLAN were then renewed, in response to which he appeared upon the balcony with Gen. BLENKER. There was an evident desire to make Gen. MCCLELLAN deliver a speech, but he, as usual, blushingly retired.

Secretary SEWARD was then loudly called for. He appeared on the balcony and said:

SECRETARY SEWARD'S SPEECH.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I see before me the one part of our army gathered for the defence of the Union—[cheers]—an army as large as any Monarch on the face of the earth has ever, in the tide of time, brought into the field,—as brave as any;—and yet it is an army that contains not a single conscript. [Cheers.] Every soldier is a volunteer, and nearly every volunteer is a citizen. It may be well so, for you have come here to defend an experiment—the first in the history of the world which has existed for eighty years and has never demanded of any citizen or subject the sacrifice of his liberty or his life against his consent. [Cheers.] I knew, when this struggle began, that we should find soldiers and seamen; that we should find all we wanted except in one particular, and your gathering to-night shows me that that want is now supplied. What is that want? It is a General,—and you have him here to-night. And, fellow-citizens, whoever is the sovereign of this continent of America, ought to be, and must be, the sovereign of the world. [Cheers.] Who is sovereign in America? Is it the Queen of Liberty, as she walks abroad over this vast continent, wrapt in her flaming robe; or is it Cotton. [Laughter.] Whoever is here who is in favor of Cotton, let him shout to the top of your voice. What? not a voice for King Cotton? What, then, say you for the Queen of Liberty? [Loud cheers.]

Amid loud calls for Gen. BLENKER, he appeared and addressed the assemblage in a brief but telling speech, spoken with a marked German accent. He said:

GEN. BLENKER'S SPEECH.

CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I will say but a few words, and those few words are these. I swear to you that, if we are before the enemy, I will fight with the thousands of volunteers I see before me, and better than I speak your noble language. [Loud cheers.]

After bidding farewell to Gen. MCCLELLAN, Gen. BLENKER gave the order to march, and the procession moved through the city and across the river.

GOOD ADVICES FROM KENTUCKY.

Private advices from Kentucky continue to give a very encouraging account of the progress of the campaign against the rebels in that State.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO PEACOCK'S HILL.

Yesterday Gen. HANCOCK sent out five companies of the New-York Forty-ninth and three of cavalry to Peacock's Hill, five miles beyond Lewinsville. They discovered no signs of the recent presence of rebel pickets, except a few extinguished camp fires. The cavalry went three miles beyond, and was informed that the place had but recently been occupied by rebel troops. They brought in a prisoner.

MOUNT VERNON WITHIN OUR LINES.

In front of the left wing of our army below Alexandria our picket lines extend from the mouth of the Accotink up the Accotink Ridge ten miles in front of Fort Lyon and four in front of Mount Vernon, which estate is now within our lines. The rebel pickets appear about two or three miles beyond our lines, and about the same distance this side of the Occoquan.

FIELD WORKS AT FAIRFAX STATION.

Scouts in the direction of Fairfax Station state that the rebels have thrown up two field works at that point, and that Gen. EWELL is there with five regiments.

A Virginian residing near the mouth of Pohick Creek has reported to Gen. RICHARDSON that the rebels are throwing up a work at or near that point. As he is extremely anxious to sell forage to the Government, his statements are looked upon with suspicion, as being intended to prevent our commanders from sending out foraging expeditions in that direction. The general belief is that they have no force near Occoquan.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The *Resolute* arrived to-night from the flotilla. She reports a new six-gun rebel battery, five miles above Mathias Point. It opened upon the *Freeborn* this morning, but none of the shots hit. Oyster pungies continue to run the blockade nightly and to-day four passed up in broad daylight.

THE PENSACOLA.

This war-steamer is still lying in the Potomac, opposite Alexandria, and though commenced nearly four years since, is still uncompleted. Its keel was laid about the same time as the *Brooklyn*, which latter, built by contract, was quickly finished, and has since made a three years' cruise. The cause of the delay is the costly experiment which is being tried in her engines, in which Mr. SICKELS is endeavoring to avoid the difficulties which caused the failure of the *Lancaster's* machinery, which was constructed nearly on the same principle. The *Pensacola's* machinery is of the most complicated character, and has cost thus far about $300,000, while that of the *Brooklyn* and other vessels of the same class only cost about one-third of that sum. If no unforeseen accident occurs, the engines will probably be completed this week and a trial of them given.

AT THEIR POSTS AGAIN.

Secretary CAMERON, Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, and Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS, arrived in this city to-day, and were at their posts in the War Department.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Owing to the inconvenience which would be occasioned the Government by the interruption of transportation on the railroad between Baltimore and this city, should any malignant rebel tear up the track or destroy the bridges, Gen. MCCLELLAN has established a strong guard over the road, extending the entire distance between the cities. The sentinels are all within hailing distance of one another.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

Information has been received here that the Railroad Convention which met in Princeton to-day adopted the following time-table, to take effect on the 18th inst.: Leave Washington at 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 and 10 P. M. and 4 A. M.; leave New-York 7 A. M. and 6 and 11 P. M., arriving in Washington at 6 P. M. and 6 and 9:30 A. M. Trains leaving Washington at 5 P. M. go through direct to New-York every day.

A SCOUT.

One of Gen. FRANKLIN'S scouts, named THOMAS P. EDWARDS, Corporal of Company D, Third New-Jersey Regiment, in company with a private of the same regiment, named NEWBERN, penetrated the rebel lines recently to within three miles of Fairfax Court-house. At the house of DAVID FITEYHUGH they encountered three rebel scouts, one of whom shot EDWARDS, the ball passing through the fleshy part of the arm, and entering his side, and lodging near his spine. NEWBERN shot two of the rebels, and then with EDWARDS, who walked about thirteen miles in spite of his wound, escaped. EDWARDS is now in the Seminary Hospital, at Alexandria, and likely to recover.

A REVIEW OF GEN. FRANKLIN'S DIVISION.

Gen FRANKLIN'S Division will be reviewed by Gen. MCCLELLAN on Thursday.

THE FUTURE VICEROY OF MEXICO.

Reliable advices received here state that the Spanish Government, in placing MIRAMON second in command of the Spanish forces about to invade Mexico, promised to make him Viceroy of that country in case the invasion should prove successful. This is but the repetition of the St. Domingo programme. SANTANA, who sold his country to the Spaniards, has been made Captain-General of that part of the island of St. Domingo now in possession of Spain.

SUFFERING ABOUT WINCHESTER.

If it be true that fifteen thousand rebel troops are quartered near Winchester, it must intensify the sufferings of all the people there. A lady who recently escaped from there and crossed the Potomac, says that the stock of coal there is entirely exhausted, and that though there is an abundance of wood in the vicinity, there are no horses and wagons with which to transport it to the villages, they having been all seized by the rebels and carried off. The gas works of Winchester were stopped a month ago, owing to the stock of coal being exhausted, and the candles then on hand were used up weeks since. Of cotton and woolen goods, and boots and shoes, there is scarcely any left. Poor families, many of whose husbands and sons are in the rebel army, having gone there voluntarily, or been pressed into the service, have but little food, and less clothing and fuel, and are consequently suffering greatly. A case recently occurred, showing that no better state of things exists about Richmond. A merchant from that city came, a few weeks since, and bought the whole of the remaining stock of general merchandise of a Winchester merchant and transported it to Richmond to sell.

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT, the hero of the battle of Belmont, is a resident of Galena, Ill., and was appointed on the recommendation of Hon. ELIHU B. WASHBURNE. He graduated at West Point in 1837, and was breveted First Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct at Molina del Rey, and breveted Captain for similar conduct at Chepultepec. He resigned his commission in 1855, and was in many battles in Mexico.

LIGHT-HOUSES ON THE SOUTHERN COAST.

No efforts have yet been made to reëstablish the light on Fort Hatteras. The rebels removed the first-class fresnal lenses from the lighthouse months since, and as they have no difficulty in crossing the Sound from the main land, it would be impossible to keep the light there at present, except a force was stationed there to protect it. Chandeleur Island, near the mouth of the Mississippi, being now in possession of our forces, the light will be reëstablished there soon.

SALT AND SHOES FOR THE REBELS.

The license of the Government to Northern shippers to trade in salt and shoes, etc., with loyal citizens of the Southern States, spoken of by a morning paper, is likely to test the honesty of the parties so engaged. Suppose, when the vessels get into Southern waters, a rebel citizen offers a better price for the cargo than the loyalist, what will happen? This query will probably dispose of the whole question whether such licenses are to be issued or not.

TRESPASSES UPON PRIVATEP PROERTY.

In view of the military occupation of Alexandria and Fairfax Counties, and the practical abrogation of the Civil Courts, an immunity has

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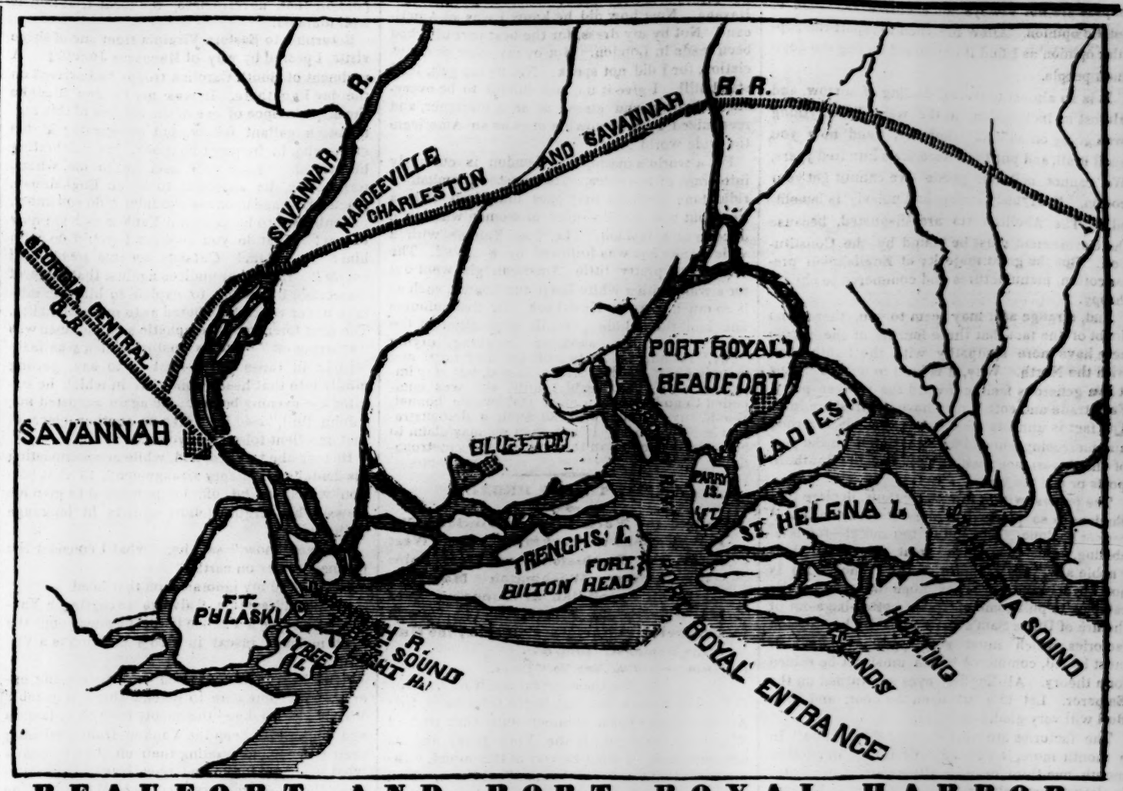

BEAUFORT AND PORT ROYAL HARBOR.

The Union Lodgment in South Carolina.

The certainty that Port Royal and Beaufort are the regions at which the Naval Expedition has struck its first blow, and the brilliant success that has attended operations there, lend those localities increased interest. To satisfy this we republish a clear and complete map of

PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT.

Port Royal Entrance is an inlet from the Atlantic, in latitude 32° 8′ N., fifty miles southwest of Charleston, and fifteen miles northeast of Tybee Inlet, the entrance of Savannah River. The opening from the Atlantic is between Edding Island and Hilton Head Island, and at that point is about three miles wide. The prolongation inward of Port Royal Entrance is called Broad River and Port Royal River. Running up this for about twenty-five miles, bending off eastward through the Coosaw River, and coming out to the Atlantic again through St. Helena Sound, you have an irregular area of about twenty-five miles by fifteen. This amphibious region is cut up by numerous rivers, creeks and inlets into a great many islands (Sea Islands) of various sizes, the chief of which are "Port Royal," "St. Helena," "Paris," "Ladies," "Coosaw," "Morgan," "Dathaw," "Edding," "Chaplin," "Prentis" and "Hunting."

Along the coast of South Carolina as in North Carolina and Georgia, stretches a low and narrow sand bar—a kind of defensive outwork of the land, seldom inhabited except by lost Indians and runaway negroes, who subsist by hunting and fishing. At distant intervals there are shallow breaches through which the quiet tide steals in twice a day, swelling the natural lagoons and damming the outlet of the fresh water stream till the current is destroyed and turned back, and their flood dispersed far and wide over the debatable land of the Cypress Swamp. Then, when the heavy rains in the interior have swollen the rivers, their eddying currents deposit all along the edges of the sandy islands and capes the rich freight they have brought from the calcareous or granitic mountains in which they rise, with the organic waste of the great forests through which they flow. This is the soil of the rice and cotton plantations, which are always found in such parts of the tidal swamps adjoining the mainland or the sandy islands as are left nearly dry at the ebb of the water.

The entrance to Port Royal is the best channel for ships through the bars in the whole range of ports below Norfolk. Within the Roads, even over the bar, there are three and a half fathoms water, or twenty-one feet, and probably twenty-seven feet at high tide. The command of waters, too, which the possession of Port Royal entrance gives, is immense. Ships which draw 14 or 15 feet water, may go in at Tybee and proceed through land to Beaufort in Port Royal Islands; and from Beaufort, vessels of 8 or 9 feet water may go through land to Charleston. From Charleston, vessels drawing 7 or 8 feet water may go through land to the river Medway, in Georgia, which lies thirty miles south of Savannah. The entrance of the harbor, as is shown on the map, *was* protected by batteries on Hilton Head and Parry's Island. Masses of smoking ruins now only show where they *were*.

Port Royal Island, the chief of the group above mentioned, is surrounded by the Broad, Port Royal, Coosaw and Beaufort Rivers, and is about twelve miles long and six wide. On the east side of the island, and about mid-way, stands the town of Beaufort, on Beaufort River, the approach of which does not admit vessels of over eleven feet draft. Beaufort is about ten miles from the sea, and sixteen miles from the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and this important line is itself directly approachable by water through Broad River and St. Helena Sound and Combahee River. A force moving up the river from Beaufort, *via* Beaufort and Coosaw and Port Royal rivers, would strike the Charleston and Savannah Railroad at about midway between Charleston and Savannah, and about 50 miles from either city—a fact which renders obvious the immense strategic importance of that line. Beaufort is the Newport of South Carolina, and has a white population of about one thousand. It is thus described by Sir CHARLES LYELL, in his *Travels in the United States:*

"Beaufort, a picturesque town composed of an assemblage of villas, the summer residences of numerous planters, who retire here during the hot season, when the interior of South Carolina is unhealthy for the whites. Each villa is shaded by a verandah, surrounded by live oaks and orange trees."

The possession of the fine harbor of Beaufort or Port Royal thus gives command of one of the most important, and, for the designs the army of the Union has in view in making a lodgment on the Southern coast, most advantageous bases of operation in entire rebeldom. Beaufort District has an area of 1,540 square miles. The surface is low and level, and the soil sandy and alluvial, producing cotton, rice, etc., in great abundance. Our troops will thus find themselves lodged in the richest district (South Carolina term of county) in the State—yielding some fifty million pounds of rice annually, and thirteen thousand bales for the finest quality of cotton, the famous long-staple sea-island, the very kind Europe most wants. Here are over six millions of dollars' worth of crops, subject at once to confiscation, if their proprietors persist in their disloyalty. It is also one of the most thickly settled districts of the State, the population in 1850 being 38,805. Of these no less than 32,279 are negro slaves—a property representing *twenty millions* of dollars! It is on this spot that the shaded maps of negro distribution show the nightliest shade. *We shall thus literally carry the war into Africa!* The place is admirably suited for a vast camp of instruction, and with proper defences it will not be found difficult to hold this whole district against any force the rebels can bring against us. What a splendid nucleus of loyalty in the very heart of the birthplace of secession.

FROM LONDON.

The English Feeling about America—Sympathy for the South—Probable Recognition of the Confederates—The Slavery Question, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1861.

Will you permit me to say a word or two of English feeling about America? You read the English papers as well as I, but you know that the papers are not always an accurate reflection of public opinion. Allow me then to report the popular opinion as I find it expressed among the common people.

It is an almost universal feeling of sorrow, and almost of indignation, at the war. "Everything was going on so well," they say, "and now you spoil it all, and put back America a hundred years. We cannot sell our goods—we cannot get your cotton. Everybody suffers and nobody is benefitted." The Abolitionists are disgusted, because the Government must be bound by the Constitution. But the great majority of Englishmen prefer cotton, manufactures and commerce to philanthropy.

And, strange as it may seem to you, there is no doubt of the fact that three-fourths of the people here have more sympathy with the South than with the North. Why, it is hard to tell. Perhaps it is a generous feeling toward the weaker party. Free-trade and cotton may have their share in it. The fact is unmistakable. And there is a strong and increasing demand for some action on the part of the Government, which will open the Southern ports or end the war.

The papers, with a few exceptions, declare that England is so pledged to non-intervention that it cannot be done. England is too moral—too law abiding. But they have great hopes of their "noble ally," the Emperor of the French. He is not so scrupulous. They hope he may be the catspaw to pull some of those cotton-bags out of the fire of Uncle Sam's batteries. He has cotton factories which must stop, populations which must be fed, commerce which must not be ruined for a theory. All English eyes are turned on the Emperor. Let him but open the door, and John Bull will very gladly walk in.

The factories are working two-thirds time. In a month more, it will be half time. In another month, one-third, or close altogether. And Winter is almost here, with a famine prospect in Ireland. Cotton is promised from India, China, Egypt, &c.; and it may come in time, such as they can send; but it will take five, perhaps ten years, to supply the existing, to say nothing of the increasing demand. Meantime, it is a question of bread to five millions of Englishmen, and nearly as many on the Continent. They must be stronger scruples than are common to politicians, that will keep England and France from some interference in the war in America.

The first step, I predict, will be a formal recognition of the Confederate States. In that France will take the lead, or the two Governments will act in conjunction. This may come any day. A powerful fleet, English, French and Spanish, is nearly ready to sail for the Gulf of Mexico. Its ostensible destination is Vera Cruz, but it will be equally convenient to New-Orleans, Mobile, or any of the Southern seaports.

If I remember, Mr. SEWARD, in his letter to Mr. DAYTON, said that any recognition of Southern independence on the part of any European Power would be considered a cause of war by the United States Government. There is no scruple here about such a recognition. It would not be considered an act of intervention. It is a mere question of time and policy. But such a recognition would be of no use in opening the cotton ports, unless followed by a breaking of the blockade; and it will therefore be only a preliminary proceeding. Some pretext will then be found for breaking the blockade. I have had no conversation with PALMERSTON or RUSSELL on this subject, but I can feel a growing indignation here against this war. I see Bull Run caricatured as the frontispiece of a Yankee Gallope in a music-store window. An honorable and reverend clergyman, who has the least possible interest in politics, told me that he and all his acquaintances were perfectly delighted with the repulse of the Northern troops on that occasion. The Government would be sustained, I am confident, in any action hostile to the North, and necessary to the interests of British commerce.

The English people do not like Slavery. They have, in fact, a sentimental abhorrence of it—but they do none the less desire such products of slave labor as are necessary to their commercial prosperity. And they are fully persuaded that the restoration of the Union and the Constitution would strengthen Slavery. They think it foolish to divide the Union, and more foolish to fight about it. As to two Republics or Confederations in place of one, they have no objection, particularly as they hope one of them will favor free trade, as half a loaf is better than no bread. Such is my faithful report of British feeling, as exhibited in all sorts of places, and by all sorts of people. Everybody is interested about America. The omnibus driver inquires about the war; the grocer gives you his opinion. I have not asked the muffin man, but have no doubt that his mind is made up on the question.

And when John Bull has made up his mind, it is no use talking. The street boys sing and whistle Dixie. John knew it would never last, bless ye! He always said it would blow up somehow. He is very sorry, but not a bit disappointed—but then they mustn't interfere with the business and bread of whole nations, bless ye! So John drinks his ale, and has entire faith that his Government will do what is right about it.

Personally, John minds his own business. The only thing he grumbles at is taxes. Give him a reasonable budget, and the Government may manage all outside affairs as it pleases. The way Englishmen mind their business is very noticeable to an American. We are generally above our business, and try to sink the shop. Not so the Englishman. Whatever he may be, that he is at all times, and everywhere. He never sinks the shop. He is perpetually on the lookout for customers, and the chance of increasing his connection.

Some Frenchman described England as a nation of shopkeepers. London looks like it. The miles and miles of small, crowded shops, of every kind, strike you with wonder. The competition is so active that every art is resorted to to get customers. Active, civil, attentive, obliging, and grateful for the smallest favor, the London shopman is a model of his class. He thanks you profusely if you only look at his goods. He will send you home a penny's worth. If he has not the article you want, and it will give him but one farthing profit, he will send for it if it can be had in the United Kingdom. With this immense competition, advertising of all kinds is resorted to, and and the newspapers and magazines reap a large profit.

In a business point of view, a visit to England must be a good lesson to an American, particularly if he will live with the people, and get an insight into their ways of doing business—for it is quite possible to spend a month or two in London, boarding in an American hotel, and associating with Americans, so as to see very little of English life. But how is it that an American is known at once to be one? He may pass through the hands of an English tailor, barber and every trade that contributes to make up a man's personal appearance, and yet be known at once. For example, last Sunday I stepped for a moment into a crowded church near Berkley-square, close upon the centre of fashionable London. I could only find a standing place near the door, and was attending reverently to the preacher, when a man at my elbow, and whom I had not observed, whispered in my ear: "Aren't you an American?" "Yes," was my rather antonished reply. "North or South?" said he. "I am from New-York," was my cautious answer. We walked out of the church and into Hyde Park, when he told me that he was an Englishman, a resident of New-Orleans, just arrived from that city, and about to return *via* Havana. Now how did he know I was an American? Not by my dress, for the best part of it had been made in London. Not by my voice or enunciation, for I did not speak. Not by my gait, for I stood still. I give it up, and submit to be everywhere known and stared at as a foreigner, and recognized by the knowing ones as an American, the wide world over.

For a world's metropolis, London is curiously intolerant of novelties. The most outlandish or ridiculous costume may pass unnoticed after a time, but woe to the man or woman who introduces a new fashion. The first Yankee with a wide-awake hat was followed by a crowd. The other day a pretty little American girl went out for a walk with a white linen sun-bonnet, such as is so much worn in New-York. In five minutes she had the whole juvenile population of the streets about her, shouting, laughing, crying "guy," running before to look into her face, and mobbing her, goodnaturedly, indeed, but very impudently and disagreeably, until she was compelled to go home for a more fashionable bonnet. Would any costume provoke such a demonstration in New-York? If not, then we may claim to be more cosmopolitan than this world's metropolis.

MONADNOCK.

A VISIT TO THE REBELS.

A Visit to the York River, in Virginia—The Fortifications at Yorktown and at West Point—Old Tomb-stones at West Point—Where was Washington Married?—A South Carolinian at Manassas gives his Opinion of Virginians—Contraband Commerce to Norfolk shut off by the Hatteras Demonstration, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1861.

Business has led me more than once, this Autumn and the past Summer, into that part of Virginia through which the York River and its affluents flow. I went by way of Richmond, visiting West Point and Yorktown. West Point, which the compilers of Gazetteers (even the excellent one of LIPPINCOTT) have not named in their books, is at the head of York River proper, where that river, in fact an arm of the sea, receives the two rivers flowing from the northwest, called respectively the Pamankey and the Mattapony Rivers. West Point is the tongue of land which divides these two rivers at their mouth. York River is fortified at many points in its course. I am permitted to be no more definite in reference to the hostile works at West Point and elsewhere in this vicinity, than to mention the square redoubt at the last-named place, which mounts ten 9-inch guns. Our military authorities know this work, and the rebels know they know it. It is well and substantially built, with a dry ditch, and angles commanding the ditch; and, like similar works at Yorktown, it was built by the labor of white hands, and tender ones at that. The youths of Virginia, fresh from the colleges and academies, laborious with pick and shovel, threw up these massive embankments, while the negroes were busy with the crops which were to feed rebellion throughout the Winter. Two like redoubts defend the approaches to Yorktown, on the east side of the river, and there is one at least, if not more, on the opposite, or Gloucester side. The latter mounts eight 9-inch guns and two brass field-pieces. Another of the works at this point is mounted with but four guns, but I noticed that they were the heaviest—a part of the trophies of that vast arsenal, (it contained three thousand pieces of cannon,) the lost Navy-yard of Norfolk. Of the two works on the Yorktown side, one defends the water approach. The deep water channel is here half a mile wide. The other commands the creek and the road to Bethel.

My business on the York River was not connected with the Government or with military affairs. But I could not help seeing these works, nor did my chance scrutiny of them appear to be regarded with any suspicion. In regard to other evidences of military preparation, which were abundant, I did not venture to ask questions. At Manassas, a few days afterwards, I became satisfied that I exercised a wise forbearance.

One visits Yorktown with all that interest with which Americans are still permitted to gaze upon the storied places of their history. Here, eighty years ago last month, the army of CORNWALLIS laid their weapons down, and the world saw that American Independence was achieved. Yorktown has long been an old, melancholy-looking place—melancholy in decay, old in date and structure. Brick houses are still standing and inhabited, the bricks of which were brought from England. The Episcopal Church there is built of English bricks. Near the town, on the side of the hill, quite steep, which you ascend as you come from the river, I was shown a cave of considerable extent, in which, according to the vulgar belief which obtains in the region, Lord CORNWALLIS lay hid for years, after his surrender, waiting and plotting for opportunity to sally out and reconstruct the fortunes of his Sovereign on this continent. More intelligent people hereabouts believe, probably with like foundation for their faith, that the British General concealed in this cave certain valuables which, on leaving the country, he was able to remove. The country about Yorktown is more impressive of Virginia than any other part which I have visited. The slovenliness and aspect of decay, which seem to attend upon Negro Slavery almost everywhere, are even denser here. Proud associations of national prowess do not dispel the gloom. The remains of English Colonial industry in another century have taken on the African mold, and the English bricks smell as of some yet undiscovered village which might be found around the sources of the white Nile.

At West Point, more deserted of moderns than Yorktown, you somehow linger with a sense of relief. Here, in ante-revolutionary times, England established and maintained a marine Hospital for her fleet in our waters, from Halifax to Jamaica and the Spanish Main. In those days, the largest ships of the time sailed up the York River; and West Point, as well as Yorktown, was a point of commercial importance, having dealings with London and Liverpool. In the grave-yard at West Point are evidences of the mercantile connections of the place. In the grave-yard, my caution permitted me to take notes, with the impression that that was one of the places where Virginians would not envy or suspect the contemplations of a Yankee. One of the grave-stones bore this inscription:

> Capt. THOMAS LAMB, of London,
> Died 13th September, 1743.

Who knows but he was an ancestor of CHARLES LAMB, and that from him were inherited the reflections in the South-Sea House—where was CHARLES' clerkship—a place as redolent of the musty past as is Yorktown or West Point?

On another tompstone was this inscription and epitaph:

> THOMAS BEDELL,
> Sailor, of Liverpool,
> Died, May 31, 1773.
>
> Boreas' blast and Neptune's wind,
> Have tossed us to and fro;
> In spite of both, by God's decree,
> I harbor here below.
>
> Here now I do at anchor lie,
> With many of our fleet;
> Yet once again we must set sail,
> Our Saviour, Christ, to meet.

Leaving West Point, on the road to Richmond, we find at about thirty miles distance, a church (also built of those inexhaustible English bricks,) in which they tell you that WASHINGTON and MARTHA DANDRIDGE CUSTIS were married. IRVING says that the ceremony took place at the White House, as the bride's then residence in New Kent County was called. As IRVING is at times inaccurate in trifling particulars, it is possible that, nevertheless, the local tradition is well founded.

Returning to Eastern Virginia from one of these visits, I passed by way of Manassas Junction. A regiment of South Carolina troops had arrived on the day I got there. It was my fortune to make the acquaintance of one of the officers of this regiment, a gallant fellow, but swaggering in his cups, who, in frequent libations, was celebrating his arrival. "Look ye!" said he to me, whom, fortunately, he supposed to be an Englishman, placing his hand upon my shoulder, "do you know, I should like to be as near a Yankee as I am now to you! What do you suppose I would do with him? D—n him! *Cut him up into steaks and roasts!*" Having prejudices against that style of dissection, I forebore to explain to him the mistake under which he labored as to my nationality. The next forenoon my emphatic acquaintance was "sobering off"—after a custom which was fashionable in those parts—that is to say, getting mildly into that heady condition in which he exulted the evening before. He again accosted me. "John Bull," said he, "give us another piece of that excellent tobacco of yours."

He took the tobacco, and, while accommodating his dental and salivary arrangements to that portion which he bit off, he proceeded to give his views of his Virginia fellow-soldiers in language of this sort:

"Do you know," said he, "what I consider the meanest *critter* on earth?"

I confessed my ignorance on that head.

"I mean," said he, "always excepting a Yankee—of course a Yankee is the meanest—but the next meanest rascal in God's creation is a Virginian!"

"See here!" he continued, with increasing energy, "we came here to defend these miserable Virginians—to keep the enemy from their houses and homes—to keep the Yankee from ravishing their women and roasting their children! That's what we came for! And now, how do you suppose the d—d robbers treat us? Why—true as you live—after we have come here to defend their miserable old State, they rob us while we sleep. *One of them stole thirty-five dollars out of my pocket while I was lying down last night!*"

As plenty of Virginians were within ear-shot of the speaker, I did not think it my duty to take upon me the defence of the "Mother of Presidents." The Virginians, too, were silent, thinking probably that it was not worth while to be squeamish as to details in a campaign begun by a thief of such magnificent proportions as their fellow-citizen, FLOYD.

At Norfolk I saw people who were much annoyed by our doings at Hatteras Inlet. Formerly there has been profitable commerce through the North Carolina inlets into Albemarle Sound, and thence by canal to Norfolk, many contraband cargoes of sugar, coffee, &c., having come in that way the past Summer, and at least one cargo of cotton having gone out and found a market in England. The British Consul at Norfolk, Virginia born, head of a commercial house there, President of the Bank of Virginia, has been head manager of this commerce. Many a vessel laden in Northern United States ports or in ports of British North America, ostensibly for the West Indies, has drifted, of course, through a stress of weather, into these inlets, whence, with or without breaking bulk, her cargo has made its way to Norfolk. The Consul mourns for the descent on the North Carolina coast.

On my next visit to my Virginia friends, please to expect to hear from me again. Meantime I remain yours, J. H.

Blockade—Public Law—British Precedent.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The principles of international law relative to these subjects are well settled:

1. That the internal administration, the opening and shutting ports, and domestic government of every nation belong exclusively to it, and that no foreign Power has a right to interfere with any such regulation, law or polity of foreign Republics or Kingdoms. (See Whea. Int. Law, pp. 2, chap. 1, sec. 15; Vattel, b. 2, chap. 1, sec. 18; chap. 4, secs. 54, 57; Pres. Jackson's Annual Message, 1836; Gardner Institutes, pp. 5, 8, 434, 440, 680.)

As a consequence of this doctrine the interpretation and effect of our National Constitution and Acts of Congress belong exclusively to our National authorities, and their decision was conclusive. It follows that the President had constitutional authority, first, to close our rebel ports as an act of domestic internal government; 2d, to shut the rebels out from all internal and inter-state and foreign trade, to compel their submission to law and return to obedience to the most benign government on earth; 3d, that the Constitution conferred, during invasion and civil war, *an executive and martial discretion to supersede the ordinary civil law and administration to the extent of military exigencies, of which the President is sole judge.*

The courts, as is well settled, follow the decisions of the President as to our international relations, and they are bound to do so. (Gard. Inst. 333, 352, 195.)

Of course, as to closing of our ports, being an act of domestic government, the blockade was a means of giving notice to all nations of our regulation, and that confiscation would follow the violation of it by other nations.

The blockade as to our rebels was a war measure, to deprive them of resources for carrying on the rebellion.

All nations, as well as the rebels, will be compelled to respect our prohibition of trade, external and internal, or be subject to confiscation, and for such offence confiscation in such cases is allowable by international law.

Secretary SEWARD'S letter, in reply to Lord LYONS, was based on our principles and the established law of nations. It justly reproved, with diplomatic courtesy, the attempt of the British Minister and of the Queen's Council to expound for our Government and its regulation our Constitution and law.

2. The British nation affirmed its right to close the British American ports at the revolution without blockade, and they captured all neutral vessels, as well as rebel craft, sailing to and from American ports. This rule was based upon public law, as above expounded. It is a case in point.

3. Blockade International applies only to intercourse by sea with ports of an acknowledged nation. As Great Britain forbade American ships and other neutrals to trade within eight hundred miles of the coast of France, and her allies, on pain of capture and confiscation, if sailing to such ports of the French and others, prior to 1812. and as for violation of this paper international blockade, she captured, contrary to the law of nations, on the high seas, and condemned more than one hundred millions of dollars' worth of American ships and cargoes, never yet paid for, the British *pretences* for interfering, without our domestic law and regulation, for closing our ports to crush out a causeless rebellion, are as legally baseless as they are arrogant and disrespectful to the American Republic.

HAMILTON.

GEN. BUEL AND KENTUCKY.

Former Relations of Gen. McClellan with Gen. Buel—The Career of the Latter in Mexico—His Personal Traits and History.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday Night, Nov. 9, 1861.

A few years ago, at the pleasant little town of Indianola, Texas, situated on the white shell beach of Matagorda Bay, was to be found a young Lieutenant of the United States Army, then in charge of a small schooner belonging to the Government. His duty was to take the vessel to Corpus Christi. At the same time, in Indianola, was the Adjutant-General of the Department of Texas, with his wife, seeking to go to Corpus Christi. The Lieutenant promptly tendered to the Adjutant-General the privilege of his little craft for the voyage, if it should prove agreeable to himself and wife; and the invitation was cordially accepted. There is a shoal sound extending almost the entire distance from Indianola to Corpus Christi, through which light draft vessels thread their way, avoiding entirely the rough winds and waves of the Gulf. And a Lieutenant of the army is quite as capable as a Lieutenant of the navy to navigate these convenient waters—the chief requirement of the sailor being physical strength to boost the boat now and then from the obstructing bars. In such crises the navigators simply let themselves overboard, and standing in water "three feet scant," apply their shoulders to the vessel's side.

The usual number of such "perils by sea" occurred to the party whose voyage we now speak of. The young Lieutenant, when his vessel grounded, was always promptly overboard, heaving her off. And the Adjutant-General, sitting on deck and watching the operations, constantly proffered his aid, and more than once went overboard with the Lieutenant, and did duty as a mud marine, thus fairly "working his passage" to Corpus Christi. This was hardly six years since. The young Lieutenant was GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, now Major-General of the army of the United States, and the Adjutant, his passenger, was D. C. BUEL, now a General in the field, and just assigned by Gen. MCCLELLAN to the head of the National armies in Kentucky, a position that is regarded as only second in importance to that filled by Gen. MCCLELLAN himself. The past relations of the two men suggest an obvious metaphor. Now, as then, they are "in the same boat," poling their way through the shoals and quicksands of a "Southern gulf," plunging into the troubled waters, and putting their shoulders to the ship of State, to buoy it safely to the desired haven.

The appointment of Gen. BUEL to so important a command as that in Kentucky may take the general public by surprise. But it will surprise no one who knows the man and can appreciate a meritorious soldier. Gen. BUEL was educated at West Point, having graduated in the class of 1841. He has been, therefore, twenty years in the army, and his service has been almost continuous. He has never asked nor obtained so much as a three months' leave of absence in that time. Gen. BUEL went with the army in its victorious march from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico as adjutant of a regiment, participating gallantly in the severe battles of that most remarkable campaign. In the battle of Cherubusco he fell, dangerously wounded by a ball through the upper part of the chest, near the right shoulder, but in his prostration and pain, preserved the port and mien of a hero.

But I shall not attempt to sketch here the military career of Gen. BUEL. That will be found in the history of the army. I will merely add that he belongs to the Adjutant-General's Department, and his entire experience in the army has been got near the persons of the best Generals of the country, whose confidence and respect he never failed to win by his ability and untiring devotion to the service. As the Adjutant of Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH, in the years of the latter's debility and final sickness, Gen. BUEL labored under all the responsibilities of one of the first officers of the army, and was found equal to every duty that devolved upon him.

For coolness in danger and readiness in emergencies, Gen BUEL, perhaps, never had a superior. I will relate an instance of the exhibition of these traits that came within my own knowledge. Some years ago a steam packet, the *Kate Kearney*, exploded her boilers just as she was leaving the levee at the City of St. Louis. Gen. BUEL was on board, as well as a large number of other passengers, many of them prominent citizens of St. Louis. The boat was torn to atoms, the upper deck, crowded with people, thrown high in air, and descending upon the hull a confused mass of shivered timbers and dead and wounded people. Gen. BUEL was of the number thrown up, being distinctly recognized in the ascent and descent; but though engulfed in the wreck of the shattered boat, he quickly emerged, and stunned, bruised and bleeding as he was, seized a fire bucket and addressed himself to the extinguishment of the flames that had begun to break out from the wreck, as calmly as if he had not been a victim of the catastrophe. By his own exertions in the midst of the appalling scene, and by his coolness in organizing the efforts of others, he succeeded in saving the wreck from fire, and many of his fellow sufferers from a horrible death.

But with the courage and endurance that so distinguishes him, Gen. BUEL combines all the milder virtues that give charm and geniality to character. He is as modest and gentle as he is brave and capable. He is every inch a soldier, and in every impulse a gentleman. He is stern and inflexible in his justice, but amiable and generous to a proverb. Being respectful and faithful to his superior officers, and kind and forbearing to subordinates, he has never failed to win the confidence of the one class and the devotion of the other. Gen. BUEL was on duty in California when Gen. MCCLELLAN was transferred to the command of the Army of the Potomac, of whose first acts was to procure the recall of Gen. BUEL, and when returned he was placed at the head of 12,000 men. He has labored on this corps with indefatigable zeal from early dawn till late at night, and yesterday his first review was had. It was declared a splendid success for only thirty days of training. The assiduous devotion of Gen. BUEL to his work may be judged by the fact, though his encampment is not over four miles from his home, he has not slept one night under his roof since he assumed the command. We know that it is only by such earnestness and labor that soldiers can be extemporized from newly enlisted volunteers.

Now, a word or two of personal description and domestic narrative. Gen. BUEL was born in the State of Ohio, and reared in the State of Indiana. He is 42 years of age, about five feet eight inches high, of compact frame and very deep chest, indicating great vital power. He possesses almost herculean strength in his arms, and can lift a weight at arm's length that would seem too much for one of twice his weight and muscle. His hair is light and very thin on top, approaching baldness; his beard of the same hue, worn full and unshaven, is beginning to be sprinkled with gray. His eyes are blue, and firm, yet gentle in their expression; but terribly steady and unmoved in the midst of excitement or danger. His weight is perhaps 165 pounds; his carriage erect, his step measured, his air quiet and easy, and not calculated to provoke attention. In 1852, Gen. BUEL married Mrs. MASON, the widow of Gen. MASON, of the United States Army, so well known for his services in California at the time of the conquest of that country from Mexico. He has no children; but Mrs. MASON had two, the daughters of her former husband, and Gen. BUEL has given to these children the adoption of his heart, and in their loveliness and affection for him, has not been allowed to feel himself childless.

I speak of these things not because they interest the readers of the TIMES or the country directly, but because all these relations, personal and domestic, go to make up the *man*. When we have measured a man *at home* and comprehended his *inner life*, then and then only may we predicate fearlessly of his public career. I have written warmly of Gen. BUEL, but I have not mixed in one word of intentional flattery, and my relations with him have not been of a character to blind my judgment. If there are, however, any men of whom such things as I have written may be truly said, I am absolutely sure he is one. And knowing as I do his modesty and his aversion to unfit eulogies, my anxiety has been to render this tribute to him delicate and sincere enough not to offend his moderate self-appreciation.

I certainly do not intend that he shall be embarrassed in his new field of service by any unconsidered compliments. While, therefore, I give him full credit for what he has done and what he is, I do not predict for him success in Kentucky as a military chieftain.

That is to be proved. He has spent many years in acquiring military science; he has spent many more in executing the details of army movements, and he is not untried in the "the perilous edge of battle," and in "setting squadrons in the field." But he is now advanced to the highest degree in military service. He must drop routine and ministerial duty. He is now required to organize armies, plan campaigns, and win victories. Strategy and generalship were never learned from military books. Gen. BUEL must fight his way to renown, even as his superior, Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, confesses himself must do. This Gen. BUEL understands.

The gallant soldiers of Ohio and Indiana, who have gone to defend Kentucky, will be proud of the identification of Gen. BUEL with their States, and Kentuckians will love him for his truth and loyalty. He will soon have an army of 60,000 men or more under his command, and we commend him to the God of Battles, and to history. Gen. MCCLELLAN leaves to him the field, to be ordered at his will.

M.

THE CUMBERLAND GAP EXPEDITION.

HOW SOME UNION PEOPLE DISPLAY FRIENDSHIP—KENTUCKIANS AND TENNESSEEANS GOOD WORKERS—THE REBELS RETIRE FROM CUMBERLAND FORD TO THE GAP.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

HEADQUARTERS WILDCAT BRIGADE,
LONDON, Ky., Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1861.

When this column marched down into the mountains of Kentucky, many of the Union people overwhelmed us with expressions of gratitude. We were their "deliverers from oppression." It was impossible for them to do too much for us—if we would take their word for it. Hardly, however, had we pitched our tents in Pitman's Valley, before these loyal people swarmed about us with their scanty produce, emulating each other in desire and disposition to exact from us, not the fair value of their products, but the last cent they could extort from our necessities, provoked by eager appetite. PITMAN himself was foremost among the zealous, and proved the veriest Shylock of them all. One of our Colonels obtained permission to lodge his two horses in the patriot's stable. The Colonel's hostler attended to the horses, plucked the corn from PITMAN'S field, husked it himself, and carried it to the manger. PITMAN nor his servants gave themselves trouble about it; but the loyal fellow brought in a bill of five dollars for two days' lodging and feed for two horses. The subject being introduced in camp, it was discovered upon comparison of notes, that other officers had also been victims of PITMAN'S patriotic extortion. Moving down to London, where we were informed the people were inflamed with patriotic ardor and animosity against all traitors, many of our verdant ones fondly imagined we would be greeted with genuine Kentucky hospitality. Before they felt our pulse and purses, our excellent Union friends proved liberal purveyors, but twenty-fours had not elapsed when we discovered PITMAN com again. The corn which has been liberally furnished at fifty cents suddenly became distressingly scarce at seventy-five cents and one dollar per bushel, although our Quartermasters found fair supplies safely garnered in all the surrounding valleys. It was discovered that our lads were fond of cider, and HENRY SPRINGER, of the Seventeenth, one of the few sutlers with a big heart in his body—desiring to accommodate his comrades, proposed to buy a barrel of it. A Union farmer drove in with a thirty-two gallon barrel, and generously offered to dispose of it for $10. Benevolent-looking Union women were kindly permitted to introduce their "warm apple pies," and corn-dodgers not bigger than a brawny man's fist, and, with singular generosity, they charged twenty-five cents each for the former, and ten cents apiece for the latter. SLAUGHTER, who keeps a good country tavern in London, spread an excellent table the day of our arrival, for the General, his Colonels and their respective and respectable military families, charging twenty-five cents for dinner. Suddenly discovering that Yankees are not picayunish, he reduced the quality of his meals one hundred per cent., and raised the price a hundred, making a good thing for himself, but not quite so good for his boarders. Some of us became familiar with this peculiar style of hospitality in Western Virginia. But may the good Lord deliver us from more of it.

It is true that produce and provender are not as abundant as in "Blue Grass," and the farmers are entirely justifiable in demanding good profits, because, if the army deprives them of their Winter supplies, they will be compelled to import from surrounding counties. No just man can deny their legitimate profits; but we protest against extortion from those who profess to be our friends. And, indeed, I believe a large majority are friends, though they have a curious way of demonstrating friendship. But, of course, there are some noble exceptions. We have men of Laurel and Knox Counties with us constantly who discharge every obligation of fidelity to the Government with zeal, according to their intelligence, and I presume that those who extort from us yield to cupidity, without consulting any other principle.

We are informed that Laurel County has not furnished a single recruit to the rebel army. We have no means of determining this question excepting by the testimony of citizens whose loyalty may or may not be impeachable. But these admit there are many who would join ZOLLICOFFER if they dared. It is therefore fair to infer that this class promote rebellion and its armies more by remaining at home to acquire information and send it to ZOLLICOFFER than they could in the rebel ranks. But there is no doubt that the triumph of our armies would intensify the Union feeling of the mountaineers, and excite it to a pitch of sincerity which would be much more satisfactory to those who know no feeling or principle but devotion to our flag. It is palpable, however, that the people of this section would display much more zeal in behalf of the Government, were it not for the groundless and unjust prejudice with which they have been inspired against the Northern people by the infamous politicians of the South.

This people will also be much benefitted by the opportunity they have so recently enjoyed, of contrasting the *materiel* of the Federal and rebel armies. Perhaps there has been no error so fondly inculcated by Southern demagogues as that which flattered the *people* of the South, that they were the superiors of the Northern people. That pleasant delusion has already received fatal shocks wherever opportunity for comparison has been offered. The lie is now so palpable in Kentucky that the people are ashamed that they ever entertained it, and we find them eager to apologize for their late ignorance. They attribute it, correctly, to politicians, who have so industriously educated them in the belief of absurd falsehoods, during so many years. Through all ages men have regarded physical superiority as proof of popular or national superiority. The Southern people, having been taught to believe themselves unequaled in physical strength, have accepted this with all the long train of delusions which their teachers have imposed upon them in promoting their darling schemes for the creation of a Southern Confederacy, and have thus readily fallen into the trap prepared for them. But here, too, as in the moral and intellectual qualifications, they have been awakened as if from a dream. I shall never forget the undisguised surprise manifested by hundreds of Kentuckians—who had imagined their people were the largest and strongest men in the world—when the stalwart columns of Hoosiers and Buckeyes—the Anakims of the Ohio Valley—stalked through their blue grass down the mountains. Indeed, we were hardly less surprised to discover that in solidity, strength, and in all the qualities which constitute the physical man, our regiments from north of the Ohio River were the superiors of any Southern regiment we have seen. If our eyes do not deceive us, a thousand Hoosiers, or a thousand Buckeyes, taken by the regiment and placed on the scales, would make any Kentucky regiment of a thousand men kick the beam—notwithstanding the size and form of our gallant brethren. I have made similar comparisons heretofore between Virginians and Georgians, whom we conquered in Western Virginia. I mention these facts without, in the remotest degree, intending to discourage any of our countrymen, but merely to record a fact established by actual comparison. The question of superior spirit and gallantry on the battle-field remains to be tested.

In the labor assigned to detachments from various regiments in this division, in the process of fortifying our position, I had charge of fatigue parties detailed from different regiments. I found the Tennesseeans and Kentuckians were active and trusty workers. It has been remarked that they evince less zeal and aptitude than Northern men for the general duties of soldiers, but I suspect deficiency of qualified officers affects them materially in this respect. Tennesseeans, however, prove more apt military scholars than Kentuckians, and now that they are well equipped in every respect, it is to be believed they will rapidly improve. It has been assumed, North and South, that the people of the latter were more military in character, but I have seen nothing to justify the assertion. My observations and experience impresses me quite differently, and I think it would be a safe rule to assume that our armies are better drilled and better disciplined, in fact better soldiers in every respect, than the rebels. A few regiments in front of Washington may be exceptional, but this does not affect the general principle. I think the rule will apply peculiarly to the troops under BUCKNER and ZOLLICOFFER, and I believe it would be perfectly safe to act upon it.

In reference to the Kentuckians in this Division, I would say further, that they are laboring under serious disadvantages in relation to drill officers. You have been sufficiently afflicted in this respect in Ohio, but, by comparison, your companies and regiments have been fortunate in the enjoyment of superior military accomplishments. With rare exceptions, the officers of Kentucky regiments are totally deficient in knowledge of tactics. To remedy this as much as possible, Lieut.-Col. MOORE, of the Seventeenth Ohio, upon invitation from officers of Col. GARRARD'S Regiment, has been engaged in teaching them these elements of military science.

You might possibly infer from my remarks that the Ohio and Indiana regiments in this column are proficients in drill. I do not mean to convey this impression, because, with the exception of the Seventeenth Ohio, it would be far from the truth; but their condition is good, by contrast. The Seventeenth Ohio is one of the very best regiments I have seen in service, whether in company or battalion drill, discipline or military spirit. But it is peculiarly fortunate in its active, energetic and skillful officers, from the Colonel downward. Those who knew Col. CONNELL but a few brief months ago, as civilian, editor and lawyer, without pretensions to military knowledge, would be surprised at his acquaintance and management of the details which make the efficient soldier. The same remarks will apply to Lieut.-Col. MOORE, Major Ward, Adjutant Davis, Capt. Butterfield, Capt. Sunchcomb, Capt. Ricketts, Capt. Ripley, Capt. Ogden, Capt. Whisson, Lieut. Showers, and Lieut. Linn, besides other commissioned and non-commissioned officers, who served in that excellent school for the soldier—Western Virginia. But the best feature in this noble regiment is the perfect confidence mutually exhibited by privates and officers, and the zeal and alacrity manifested by all in discharging duties intrusted to them. I have often been peculiarly affected by the touching devotion of the men to "our noble little Colonel," as they fondly describe their commander. But their diminutive is a title of affection rather than descriptive of the Colonel, who is a "very proper man" in person. Those of our readers, who are familiar with our ancient acquaintance, Major DURBIN WARD, as friend, lawyer and politician, will be pleased to learn that he also makes an active, capable and popular officer. While Col. CONNELL'S testimony that Major WARD marched into the fight at Wildcat "like a great big bull dog," may be regarded as a rather quivical compliment to his personal beauty, it very aptly describes the confidence the members of his regiment have in his personal courage and sterling qualities.

THE REBELS RETIRED TO THE GAP.

This column still cherishes hopes that orders to advance will be issued soon. According to my information, our next movement will be retrograde, unless Col. CONNELL can force a fight and oblige us to go to his assistance. But this also is improbable. We have reliable information that *the rebels have fallen back from Cumberland Ford to Cumberland Gap*—ten miles. They left a few cavalry to watch our operations. Before retiring they demolished their fortifications. But they have received reinforcements, and they are now *fifteen thousand* strong. And it is believed that ZOLLICOFFER has been superseded by a military man, because the rebels *have demolished their old defensive works at the Gap, and are constructing new ones.* Every movement they make seems to indicate that they have determined to adopt the Manassas Junction tactics, and every movement (?) we make demonstrates that our Generals are attached to the Washington tactics. It seems as though we were cursed with military science. Why, in the foul fiend's name, are our gallant soldiers required to wait until the rebels fortify every point against us? Gen. SCHOEPF, I am glad to say, denounces the waiting policy vehemently. I have every reason but personal inspection of the rebel premises to believe the facts above stated are reliable.

Word was received from Col. CONNELL this evening that he was approaching Barboursville. It is not at all probable that he will engage the enemy, unless they should be advised of his force and send out a much superior detachment to endeavor to entrap him. They cannot succeed in any such enterprise. I suspect Gen. THOMAS has required Gen. SCHOEPF to recall the advance.

A VISIT TO TENNESSEE

From the Louisville Democrat.

Mr. WM. R. TRACY and Capt. CROSS, of the Second East Tennessee Regiment, arrived at London, Ky., on the 3d inst. About two weeks ago they left Camp Dick Robinson with two other parties, went to Tennessee on business, accomplished their purpose, and reached London, on the way back, without any trouble. They penetrated into the very heart of East Tennessee, and report that *there are routes from Kentucky into Tennessee through which this column may be pushed almost without obstruction, and they are ready to guide it.* They furthermore state that large numbers of loyal people are ready to cooperate with us, with arms, and that the country is full of subsistence.

Capt. CROSS says there is no military reason why a column of ten or twelve thousand men could not be pushed through, even to Northern Georgia, and both gentlemen state that the Secessionists are much alarmed. They had just heard of ZOLLICOFFER'S repulse, and it was magnified tenfold. Mr. TRACY describes their condition as that of a terror-stricken people. He learned that ZOLLICOFFER has 7,500 men at Cumberland Ford, 1,200 at Cumberland Gap, and about 1,200 at Knoxville for reinforcements, but most of them were poorly armed and equipped.

Mr. TRACY states that, although the Union people of Tennessee are armed with rifles, they have no powder, and are therefore unprepared to fight; but they will join the army when they are properly armed and supported. The route by which he proposes to guide the army is rough, but not impracticable, while it affords ample subsistence for an army, with fine mountain positions for defence. In short, the statements of these gentlemen, who are indorsed by the Tennesseeans of Gen. SCHOEPF'S command, satisfy those who have heard them that an energetic and sagacious commander could drive a wedge between the armies of ZOLLICOFFER and BUCKNER, into the very heart of Tennessee.

Parson BROWNLOW was under arrest, and had gone to Nashville for trial. He protested that, notwithstanding he was unable to contend longer against rebellion, he was still a Union man.

Col. CONNELL, with a detachment of cavalry, left the town on the 3d on an expedition to capture some rebel cavalry about twelve miles below London, and also, if possible, to discover the strength and position of the enemy.

The rains of last week caused a rise in the Cumberland, and the rebels, apprehending an attack, have gone across the river.

AFFAIRS AT SPRINGFIELD

From the St. Louis Evening News, Nov. 8.

Gen. HUNTER arrived at Springfield last Monday, and took command of the army. There is no doubt that the army will accept their new commander cheerfully, many of the best officers in it even gladly; and that, in a few days, HUNTER will have perfect control of the men, unless effor

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The New Theatre in Salt Lake City—Fine Autumn Weather—The Sugar Cane Crop—The Utah Judiciary, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1861.

The walls of the new theatre in this city are now up and ready for the skill of the carpenter. There are two clear months' interim before the usual annual festivities commence, and this space will doubtless be fully occupied in throwing on the roof of this temple of the drama, and in hasty temporary fitting up of the interior for the reception of the professors and admirers of the sock and buskin order. Heretofore, in respect to the spaciousness of the house, Mormon theatricals have partaken considerably of the drawing-room character, but for the future, in this city, the capabilities of the actors will be tested much more severely by a far more spacious building, and by a much more numerous, if not more discriminating, body of patronizers. BRIGHAM has put considerable energies forth in this matter of the new theatre, having hired a great number of hands when labor was scarce and dear, and given pay of a higher class than common. And when the stone-cutting became apparently too slow, he at once made up with the familiar "doby," the unfailing resource and friend in need of the Salt Lake builder, so determined was the Mormon chief that his people should not fail of having a suitable place for their amusement during the long, cold evenings of the approaching Winter. In this respect he was evidently either far behind or far ahead of many of the religious leaders of the age.

In this region, the fine days of September and October are the most delightful portion of the year. In the Spring the sun is hot, while the ground and the mountains are cold, and the latter covered with snow till toward July, imparting a rawness to the atmosphere and a keenness to the breezes not always of the most agreeable nature. But in the Fall, the ground and the mountains are comparatively warm, the air is soft, mellow, balmy, and the breezes, except when from the northern points, are invigorating and soothing. In short, there is an indescribable winsomeness in the ways of the weather at this time, that begets an oft-recurring desire to vault into the saddle, tear away from city life, and enjoy to the full the delightful quietness and repose of the season in nature's own retreats.

The great crops of sugar-cane are now about gathered in and converted in barrel after barrel of sweets. Indeed, never before was there such a plentiful time for lasses in this Territory, and the price has consequently fallen from three to two dollars per gallon. The present is also a splendid time for work in the Cañons, and it is being eagerly embraced by the people for the getting in of the Winter's wood; indeed, BRIGHAM, with great generosity, promised the people an extra fine time for that purpose, if they would stay and worship another day at the late Conference. Many of them stayed accordingly, so I suppose all must reap the benefit, as anciently ten righteous men could have saved a city. Verily, the "salt of the earth" is necessary, and it is gratifying to think that we have so much of that "salt" in this place. Verily, Salt Lake is a salty country, and therefore will be preserved in favor in these dark and trying days of trouble.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs, since his acknowledgment of the error of some, and his denial of others, of his reported charges at Washington, has relapsed into quiet and repose, which will probably continue undisturbed till the arrival of his successor, if any such person exists, as is affirmed by recent Eastern advices.

A daily newspaper would seem to be the next immediate want of this community, but this want does not seem in a way to be satisfied very quickly, for the *Deseret News*, professedly a hebdomadal, is now changed to an intermittent, if I may be allowed that term. The dearth of rags, and the not over-abundance of chemicals, enable "Elias of the News" to furnish us a paper but occasionally, especially as the rule seems to be in operation to import no more printing-paper into the Territory. We are, however, furnished with a two-column strip of blueish paper, containing the latest telegraphic news, daily, except when there is a break in the line. The *Mountaineer* seems to be dead gone under, for the logic of "if we cannot make paper sufficient to supply one weekly, how can we to supply two?" is surely sufficient to kill totally any second-fiddle concern.

Major E. STEER, of the United States First Cavalry, passed through the city a day or two ago, on his way to the Western States, from Oregon. A rather long journey by stage—say seventeen days—and eight or ten east of us. Judge R. P. FLENNIKEN passed us, too, the past week, from Nevada to Pennsylvania, intending, however, to return here next Spring. The Utah Judiciary is supplied with four incumbents, instead of three, according to the organic act. Judges KINNEY, CROSBY, CRADLEBAUGH and FLENNIKEN, are the fortunate officials, for although Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN professed to remove Hon. CRADLEBAUGH, yet CRADLEBAUGH would not take it so, he would not be thus put down, but continued to administer in the Carson country until the organization of Nevada threw him out there. So there has been a long-winded fourhanded fight going on for some time. However, as CRADLEBAUGH is now in for Congress, and as he is, by immense odds, the most unpopular of the four contestants, in this Territory, there may be some chance of a compromise over the Judgeship.

The line of telegraph west from here may be expected in working order any day, and thus the great overland wire will be complete. Next in order comes the iron horse snorting through our mountain gorges, and then the isolation of "this people" comes to a final end; for, for all particular purposes of intercourse and traffic, we shall be as "handy" to the "States" as though located in their midst. The war, however, will doubtless postpone that interesting period for some time to come.

As the wood becomes scarce in this vicinity, the coal, or rather the knowledge of its whereabouts, seems to increase in proportion, and it may yet prove that the country on the Weber River is one vast coal bed. Mr. S. P. HOYT, a few days ago, brought to this city specimens of a newly-discovered mine, a few miles nearer to this city than is the one opened last Fall. These specimens, like all the new ones, have been pronounced superior to the rest. As yet, however, little has been done, besides making a cañon road, toward getting out a supply for the market, and the wood wagons continue as busy as ever in raking together every stick of fuel that can be found on the rugged mountains around us. The time must soon come, notwithstanding, when we shall be under the necessity of foregoing the wood fire, and a general adoption of the mineral black substitute will be our only resource.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1,174, 1,178, 1,182, 1,184, 1,188, 1,190, 1,192, 445, 597, 1,194, 1,250, 1,266, 1,278, 1,280, 1,313, 1,331, 1,335, 1,343, 1,349, 1,355.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Preferred causes Nos. 701, 755, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36. Enumerated causes, Nos. 7, 54, 94, 99, 100, 103, 110, 112, 119, 246, 120.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 2,537, 2,525, 1,611, 2,125, 2,539, 2,547, 2,553, 2,555, 2,559, 2,561, 2,563, 2,565, 2,211, 2,219, 2,503, *Part II.*—Has adjourned till Wednesday.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1,507, 1,512, 1,524, 861, 1,490, 1,417, 1,545, 1,547, 1,548, 1,449, 1,550, 1,551, 1,552, 1,553, 1,554. *Part II.*—Nos. 1,477, 1,529, 1,530, 1,532, 1,533, 1,534, 1535, 1,537, 1,538, 1,540, 1,541, 1,542, 1,543, 1,544.

THE SLAVER NIGHTINGALE.

United States Circuit Court—NOV. 11.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

Minthorn Westervelt was put on trial this morning, charged with being engaged in the Slave-trade. Westervelt was indicted jointly with Bradley Winslow and Samuel B. Haynes, but the District-Attorney elected to try him separately.

Mr. O'Conor, Mr. McKeon and Mr. Smythe appeared as counsel for the defendant. A jury was impanneled consisting of the following persons:

Thos. Costello,	Henry Cook,	Jas. H. Barre,
George W. Lent,	Mat. P. Bogart,	Wm. Powell,
Wm. H. Marshall,	Edmund Cooks,	Benj. C. Peck,
Elisha Bacon,	John Turner,	Charles Brunie.

The jurors were all asked, on behalf of the defence, if they knew anything about these slave cases, and if they had read any articles in the *Tribune* within the last two or three weeks in reference to the cases. Those who had read them were challenged. One juror, who had read an article in the *Tribune*, was asked what impression it had produced upon his mind, and he answered that it had produced the impression that if the evidence in a case was clear the jury ought to bring in a verdict. The panel was exhausted before the jury was completed, and the defendants withdrew their challenge to one of the jurors, to fill up the jury.

Mr. Smith, the District-Attorney, opened the case to the jury, stating that the *Nightingale*, a ship of 1,100 tons, was captured in the Summer of 1861. Westervelt was the third mate, Haynes the first, and Winslow the second, the Captain being named Bowen. The vessel went from here to Liverpool, taking on board her cargo partly here and partly in Liverpool. Among the cargo were rice, beans, bread, powder and muskets, shooks, hoops and rivets, coppers, &c. At Liverpool a new crew was shipped, mostly foreigners, only one of the crew remaining with her. The crew becoming suspicious, tried to leave, but the officers kept them in. There also came on board several Spaniards and a Frenchman to meet the usual case of a transfer of the vessel. The vessel went to St. Thomas, and thence up the Congo River, where she lay for three months, the mates remaining on duty. Over nine hundred negroes were taken on board in the river and at Cabenda Bay, Westervelt keeping tally. The vessel was watched by the United States sloop *Saratoga*, and was captured by her with the negroes on board.

Mr. Smith further stated that he had hoped to prove the facts of the arrest by the two Lieutenants who made it, who were examined before the Commissioner, but after their examination they went to Washington and having drawn their pay and prize money, deserted to the rebel army and refused to come here to testify.

John S. Westervelt was called as a witness and said he was a brother of the prisoner, who was born on Staten Island; that he was brought to this port by the ——, and stated that he was brought from the Congo River; that he had made a voyage to China and one to Amsterdam. On cross-examination, he said the voyage to China was in the ship *Nightingale*; the voyage to Amsterdam in the bark *Holland*; he is now about 23 years of age; he is a grandson of old Alderman Minthorn; his name is Minthorn, not Minthurne; when he left here the voyage was to Liverpool and then to China; he said when he came back that the voyage from Liverpool was a trading voyage along the Coast of Africa, as he understood, and not a slave voyage; he said the first he knew of its being a slave voyage was when the negroes were coming on board.

The arrest of the prisoner, under a warrant issued by Commissioner Henry, for this offence, was then proved.

James Williams sworn—Was born in Argyle, Washington County, New-York; 28 years old, and have followed the sea since 1848; joined the *Nightingale* in September, 1860, in New-York, as able seaman; sailed the same day I shipped; Francis Bowen was Captain, Haynes first mate, Winslow second, and Westervelt third mates; had 18 seamen and cook; one of the men was killed that evening by a falling yard; she had a cargo of grain, 130 bundles of shooks, about thirteen barrels of bread; went direct from New-York to Liverpool; I served as boatswain on the way over; stayed at Liverpool about eight weeks; the grain and shooks aboard were discharged; all the crew left there but two; one of the men forward, a cabin-boy and myself; don't know their names; Capt. Bowen left the vessel; the mates remained; this other man and the boy also left about a week before she sailed; did not observe anything going over; there was nothing unusual in the treatment of the men; the ship was painted inside and out at Liverpool, and had a new maintopsail yard; took in about 140 tons of ballast there; took on board a light freight; dry goods, in bales, calicoes and cotton goods, muskets, six large swivel guns; the calicoes were of different colors; took several casks of crockery, some bricks and mortar, 300 boxes of herrings, beans; I don't know how many; coppers, with bottoms and handles separate, but ready to be put together; awning stanchions, hoop iron and sheet iron, a pump and hose, cooper's tools, timber for skylight, with glass, &c.; the shooks and bread which were discharged, and the bread and beans, were brought aboard again; there were wines and liquors and cabin stores also, and some coils of running rigging; the quantity of stores was small; eighteen seamen were shipped; Capt. Bowen came on board again as master; he lived ashore while we lay there; I heard directions given by Winslow as to the kind of a crew to be shipped. Westervelt was not present.

The directions were excluded by the Court.

Westervelt and the other mates were keeping tally of the cargo, sometimes on the dock, and sometimes on board; I very frequently spoke with Winslow and Westervelt about the voyage; Westervelt said he supposed the ship was going to China on a trading-voyage; heard nothing else said about it; don't remember when we left Liverpool. The officers were the same; two Spaniards and a Frenchman came on board; never heard their names; they went on the voyage; several came on board, who did not go the voyage; one—a Frenchman—I saw again on the Coast of Africa, at Puerto de Lenha; his name was Chauvanne, or some such name; saw him on board the ship there until she was taken; one of the crew left in the river at Liverpool; did not hear him give any reason for leaving; took in about 900 kegs of powder while we lay in the Mersey; most of the crew were dissatisfied and wanted to leave; one wanted to knock off duty; reasons why were given; Westervelt was not near; it was amongst the men themselves; orders were given to allow no boats alongside. From Liverpool we went to St. Thomas; that is, to the northward of Liberia, and then we went to the Congo River; stopped at St. Thomas about six hours; at the Congo we went up to Puerto de Lenha; anchored at the mouth of the river over night; were boarded by a launch going up the river, and three or four Spaniards came aboard; began to discharge in about a week; Westervelt did duty as usual on the voyage to St. Thomas, and up the Congo, and while we lay there he would go down to get goods; the shooks were discharged at Puerto de Lenha and put together, filled with water and brought aboard again; the coppers also were taken ashore and put together and taken down to Cabenda Bay, where we took the negroes aboard about 30 miles north of the mouth of the river. The dry goods, guns and powder were also taken aboard at Puerto de Lenha; the vessel was discharged; don't know what became of the cargo afterwards; the ship was boarded after we left St. Thomas by an American gunboat; did not hear Westervelt say anything to the officers of the gunboat; before we got to the Congo River also we were boarded by an English corvette; did not see Westervelt make any application to her officers; did not see any difference in his doing his duty before and after; we could see the shooks put up and the coppers fixed, from the deck; there were windsails and awnings made and hatches; all were made on the vessel; heard no conversation in presence of Westervelt in the Congo River about the vessel; he was pretty much all the same as myself; neither one of us knew anything; Chauvanne came aboard at Puerto de Lenha, and staid about three weeks; sailed to Colorado on Monday; when coming out of the Congo we saw the *Saratoga*; saw her about twelve o'clock noon; we went out to sea about eight miles, then put about and went into the Congo River again to Shark's Point; that makes out from the mouth of the river; the *Saratoga* came in after us; she boarded us that night; I was on the lookout, and did not see Westervelt at all; we could not weather Shark's Point, and had to go about, and that brought us in the lee of the *Saratoga*; after we were boarded we stood out to sea; stopped out that night, and next day we came in again; before we came in, a couple of days, we were boarded by two or three canoes, which brought some fruit, &c., and a letter, and then we stood out to sea again; went out, and stopped out ten or twelve days, and then stood in again, and came to Cabenda Bay in the morning; dropped anchor, and were boarded by an English man-of-war; then we stood out again; stopped out a couple of days, and came back, and were boarded by the *Saratoga* again; did not notice Westervelt; my mind was not on him; the officers were all on duty; then we stood up for Cabenda Bay, and anchored that night; sent a boat ashore with the second mate, and a crew of three or four; the boat came off in the morning, and the Captain and myself and a boat's crew went ashore; we brought aboard some poultry and fruit, &c.; that night we erected stagings over the ship's side, to answer for a pair of steps; the *Saratoga* came down, and we took them in again; that night the *Saratoga* stood out to sea, and we got ready to go to sea—mastheaded our topsail yards, &c.; the *Saratoga* came back again; before we got the sails furled the negroes were alongside; Haynes gave us our orders; Westervelt was overseeing slinging the stagings; helping passing the earing to sling them by the mate's orders; I was standing by the main hatch, and about twenty men after the stagings were rigged the negroes came on board; three or four men stood to keep them from falling; the day before, the captain told me he was going to take a cargo of negroes, and I must be in the hold to stow them; the mate ordered me below when they began to come; Westervelt was on the rail keeping tally; there were nine hundred and sixty-three negroes brought aboard, also beans and kids for them to eat out of; I was down below most of the time; after about half were on board, these provisions came; I helped pass them around; it took two or three hours to get the negroes aboard; after we got them in I lay down under the awning and fell asleep, and one of the men came and told me the ship was taken; the negroes were brought aboard in launches; about five negroes on board before I went down; the negroes were men, women and children, from 8 and younger, to about 40; they were naked. I heard several orders given by Haynes to Westervelt; he was doing work about the ship; Westervelt kept tally with paper and pencil or pen and ink.

The Case of the Military Court Officer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The People, ex rel. Harnett vs. *Robert J. Hows.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of Oct. 12. The relator was an officer of the General Term of this Court, and went away a Lieutenant in the Sickles Brigade. Under the resolution of the Board of Supervisors, authorizing the payment of salaries up to the 1st of January, 1862, to all officers of the county who went to the war, the relator asked a *mandamus* to compel the Comptroller to pay him for his time subsequent to his departure for the war.

The *mandamus* (alternative) was allowed, to which the Comptroller returned that the relator went away without the consent of the Court, and that his place had been filled by another appointee.

The application was thereupon dismissed.

The Spiritual Rape Case in a New Form—Another Verdict for the Defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Samuel G. Morrell vs. *Nelson A. Hume.*—This case was largely published in the TIMES and other City papers about two years ago, at the time when the cause of action pleaded by the plaintiff arose.

At that time the defendant was tried before Mr. Police Justice Quackenbush, on the charge of rape upon the plaintiff's wife; and, after a lengthy examination, the charge was dismissed, the Court holding that it had not been sustained.

It was alleged then that the defendant committed a rape upon Mrs. Morrell while she was insensible, being in a spiritual "trance." It was now alleged that while she was thus susceptible, she was seduced by the defendant, and that he had criminal intercourse with her. The parties were boarding at No. 45 Robinson-street at the time, where spiritual circles were frequently formed, in one of which the spirits took possession of the plaintiff's wife.

The trial has again resulted in favor of the defendant, he being sued for civil damages.

L. S. Chatfield for plaintiff; Mr. Walker for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Judge MCCUNN presiding, the following gentlemen were sworn in as Grand Jurors for the term:

THOS. S. YOUNG, Foreman.

Joseph Allen,	Wm. A. Budd,	John C. Baxter,
Henry H. Bartow,	Dan'l G. Campbell,	Eben'r B. Crocker,
Wm. E. Churchill,	Wm. L. Cogswell,	Jas. N. Cook, Jr.,
Alfred Douglass,	John Endicott,	Silas B. Furbush,
Fredk. G. Foster,	Amzi Hathaway,	Hiram K. Miller,
Hubbard G. Stone,	Lemuel Smith,	John H. Mortimer,
Daniel B. Bedell,	Arthur W. Gabaudan.	

Judge MCCUNN charged the jury briefly, confining himself to the usual topics touched upon in such cases.

Chas. Noaks, a German, 32 years of age, was placed on trial for forgery in the third degree in counterfeiting an order for cutlery upon the Meriden Cutlery Company, purporting to be signed by W. J. F. Dailey & Co., of Broadway. The case occupied the entire session and will be resumed this morning.

Admitted to Practice.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Messrs. Lord, Marberry and Wedgwood, Examiners.

Out of a class of thirty-three, the Examiners appointed by the Court to examine and report the qualifications of applicants for admission to the Bar, have recommended the following parties:

James K. Aymar,	Thos. A. Sedwith,
Thomas Allison,	Robert Morris,
Champion Bissell,	James N. Monk,
S. Buhler,	Wm. O. Mullen,
Giles Babcock,	Thomas J. McKee,
Edwin H. Darling,	John L. Nagle,
Daniel Dutcher,	Geo. F. Noyes,
Henry J. David,	Jno. H. Post,
John Earl,	Amasa A. Redfield,
James G. Hunt,	Charles P. Shaw,
George N. Holland,	Jno. Stevenson,
Henry E. Klugh,	Amos Fowle,
M. A. Kursheedt,	Geo. N. Wingate.

The balance of the class will be allowed a further examination on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock.

It is stated that the present examination has been unusually severe, more rigid than at any term for the past six years.

D. P. Ingraham, Jr., son of Judge Ingraham, has also been admitted to the Bar.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Pinckney vs. *Brinkerhoff et al.*—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange...NOV. 11, 1861.

$4,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	90¾	30	Pac.M.S.Co. ex div.	94
1,000	do	90¾	150	Erie Railway Pref.	59
2,000	Ill. Coup. Bs., '70	80	500	do	59¼
1,600	Mch. 7s, War Ln.	89	26	do	s90 58¾
5000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	42¾	50	do	b30 59¼
500	N. C. State 6s	60¼	1000	Erie R. A. Scrip	75
3,000	do	60¾	100	Hud. Riv. R.	s30 40
3,000	SouthCarolina 6s	54	20	do	40
11,000	Missouri St. 6s	44½	50	do	40⅜
5,000	Brook. C. W. L.	96¾	300	Harlem Railroad	12⅞
1,000	N.Y.C.B.,'76 C.B.	100¾	150	Harlem R. Pref.	33
5,000	E.R. 4th Mort. Bs.	76¼	50	Stonington R. R.	55
17,000	Pac.R.7s,Guar. by the State of Mo.	39	371	Mich. Cen. R. R.	51¾
1,000	Del.,L.& W.2d M.	88	225	do	b30 51¾
8	Bank of America	97	100	do	s30 51¾
25	Bank of Commerce	83	300	do	51¾
9	Am. Ex. Bank	83¾	30	do	51¾
50	Penn. Coal Co.	77¾	50	do	b10 51¾
100	Buff. & State L. R.	110	40	Mi. So. & N. Ind. R.	19¼
350	do	94¼	150	do	19
35	do	94¾	250	Mich. S. & N. I. g.s.	39¼
50	do	s60 94	50	do	s60 39
50	do	s30 94	125	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63
25	do	94¼	900	Clev. & Tol. R.	36¾
700	N. Y. Central R.	79¾	1100	do	36¾
400	do	b60 79½	200	do	s30 36¾
200	do	b60 79¾	200	do	b10 36⅞
11	do	79¾	200	do	b15 36⅞
100	do	b30 79¾	20	Ch. & Rock I. R.	54
20	do	79¾	150	do	53⅞
100	do	s60 79¾	400	do	53⅞
260	Erie Railway	33	50	do	65¾
50	do	b30 33½	50	do	b10 65¼
100	do	s10 33¾	38	do	65
106	do	33¾	158	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	21
550	do	33¾	12	M. &P. Du C. 1st P'd	78
50	do	b10 33¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Missouri 6s	44⅜	100	Erie Railway	33¾
5,000	Tenn. State 6s '90..	43	300	do	33¾
2,000	Virginia St. 6s	48	100	do	b30 33¾
10,000	E.R. 3d M. Bonds 1883	b15 86½	150	Erie Railway Pref.	59½
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	39¾	100	do	b10 59¾
1,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	13	£0	do	59¾
6,000	P. & St. L. R. Bds.	37	98	M. &P. Du C. 2d Pref.	60
500	Mich. So. 6s '90	72	100	Hud. Riv. R.	40¾
2,000	Mich. S. 2d M. Ass.	60½	50	do	b10 40¾
5	American Ex. Bk.	83	50	Mich. Cen. R.	51¾
25	Bank of Commerce.	83	50	do	52
50	Penn. Coal Co.	78	200	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	19
5	Pacific M.S.Co. ex d.	94½	100	do	b30 19¾
200	do	94¾	50	Mich. So. & N. I. G.S.	38¾
200	N. Y. Central R.	79¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63
50	Chic., B. & Qu. R.	65½	450	Clev. & Toledo R.	37
100	do	b30 65¾	175	Chi. & Rock I. R.	54

MONDAY, Nov. 11—4 P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 9, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 2:

Decrease in Loans	$3,393,360
Decrease in Specie	57,082
Increase in Circulation	376,951
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	4,507,634

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury Specie Average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 10, 1860.	Nov. 9, 1861.	Nov. 2. 1861.
Capital	$69,158,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	125,636,715	140,627,660	144,021,020
Specie	21,125,429	41,213,958	41,271,050
Circulation	9,548,112	8,948,897	8,415,463
Gross Deposits	105,551,805	132,868,648	136,893,940
Exchanged	26,526,509	19,442,753	18,960,411
Undrawn	79,025,296	113,425,895	117,933,529
In Sub-Treasury	5,736,258	7,852,948	8,207,968

The Bank return reflects a very steady Specie average. The reductions in the Loan and Deposit lines grow mainly out of the working of the Government account. The ordinary or mercantile Discount movement is quite uniform. The market for Money for the present week opens easy, at 6@7 ℘ cent., most of the private lenders accepting 6 ℘ cent. from the Stock Exchange. The course of the Exchange market is to firmer rates on both London and Paris. The sales of Bankers' on London are generally at 107¾ ℘ cent, some of the leading drawers asking 108 ℘ cent On Paris, the range is f.5.28¾@f.5.26¼. The following are the rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, per steamer *Europa, via* Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1861. Mails close in New-York Tuesday, Nov. 12, at 1 and 5½ P. M.

LONDON—60 Days' Sight.....107¾ per cent.
3 Days' Sight.....108⅛ per cent.
PARIS—60 Days' Sight per Dollar.....5f.30c.
3 Days' Sight per Dollar.....5f.26¼c.
AMSTERDAM—60 Days' Sight per Guilder..40¾ cents.
HAMBURG—60 Days' Sight per Marc Banco 35⅜ cents.
FRANKFORT—60 Days' Sight per Florin...40⅜ cents.
BREMEN—60 Days' Sight per Rix Dollar. 78 cents.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable on the 13th inst.

The Sub-Treasury reimburses the Associated Banks to-day $924,000, on account of advances under the negotiation of Aug. 19. A draft for $3,500,000 is made upon the Banks, payable to-morrow, on account of the second guarantee of Oct. 1. The payments into the Sub-Treasury on the popular subscription to the 7.30 ℘ cent. Loan amount to nearly $400,000. The current disbursements of the office on Government account are quite large to-day, and the advices for some days ahead are also heavy. The details of the business at the Sub-Treasury to-day were as follows: Receipts, $547,779, including $392,357 for Treasury Notes, and $67,000 for Customs; payments, $1,856,392, including redeemed 6 ℘ cent. Notes balance this afternoon, $6,512,301.

The Stock Market responded with considerable spirit to-day to the more definite news from the Naval Expedition off the coast of South Carolina. The orders to buy were more general, and the bidding and sales at the Board and late in the afternoon show an improvement of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent., and in some instances ⅜@1 ℘ cent., on the Railways on Saturday's list, and about the same on Missouri Sixes. The Federal Stocks were ⅛@⅜ ℘ cent. stronger, with only a few parcels offered. The most active of the Railway Shares were Erie, both Common and Preferred, New-York Central, Toledo and Michigan Central. Rock Island was also firm and in demand, at an improvement of ¾ ℘ cent. The shares of the Pacific Mail were sold at 94¼ ex-quarterly dividend, which is declared 5 ℘ cent., with a large reserve, it is understood, for future division. The Shares of the Panama Company sympathize in the advance on Pacific Mail, and as the half-yearly dividend of 6 ℘ cent. draws nigh, the price advances; sales as high as 119, buyer 3 and buyer 10 days. Late in the afternoon the market left off firm; New-York Central, 79¾@¾; Erie, 33½; Erie Preferred, 59½; Rock Island, 54⅛; Toledo, 37½; Burlington, 65⅜; Michigan Central, 52⅜@53; Missouris, 44½@¾; Illinois Central, 63⅛; Hudson, 40½, and United States 6s, 94¼ ℘ cent.

The following are the bids, to-day, for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	88	Market	80
America	96	Shoe & Leather	85
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Continental	75
National	85	St. Nicholas	66
Commerce	82½	Marine	80
American Exchange	83½	Commonwealth	73
Bank of the Republic	90	Importers' & Traders'	90
Hanover	65	Park	90

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	90⅜	Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. firsts	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100⅜	Mich. S. 7 ℘ c. seconds	71
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100¾	Mich. S. 7 ℘ c. ass. bds.	60
N. Y. Cen. conv's. '76	100½	N. Indiana firsts	60
Erie firsts '68	102	N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	78
Erie seconds, ext. '64	101	M. S. & N. I. s. f.	78½
Erie seconds, '79	100	Pacific Guar. by Mo	39
Erie thirds, '83	86	Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. '75	88
Erie fourths, '80	76	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	14
Erie fifths, '85	72¾	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	81
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	97	Ch. & N.W. ists. sec. se.	39
Hudson thirds, '75	75½	Gal. & Chicago firsts	98¾
Hudson convertib's '67	88	Chi. & R. I. firsts	98
Harlem firsts '69-'73	90	Del. Lack. & W. firsts.	95
Mich. Cen. & '68-'72	92½	Del. Lack. & W. sec'ds.	88
Mich. Cen. n. f. & ℘ c. '82	94½	Lack. & Western bonds	92
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. firsts	92¾	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	76¼

The receipts by Canal at tide-water of Four, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the first week of November, 1860 and 1861, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bus.
1860	54,400	1,097,000	235,100	307,100
1861	96,700	2,121,100	819,700	361,900
Increase	42,300	Inc. 1,224,100	Inc. 584,600	Inc. 54,800

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including Nov. 7, have been as follows:

	1861. Canal Opened May 1.	1860. April 25.	1859. April 15.
Flour, bbls	1,134,100	997,700	586,200
Wheat, bush	23,777,200	14,226,900	3,045,200
Corn, bush	20,044,200	13,307,100	2,470,500
Barley, bush	1,542,700	2,140,100	1,589,800
Rye, bush	704,700	286,400	297,500
Oats, bush	4,688,800	5,729,300	4,364,700

Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY quote Currency, to-day, thus:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	3-10	New-Orleans, La.	25
New-England	1-5	Ill. and Wisconsin	3@60
New-Jersey	⅛@3	Ohio, and Indiana	½@⅝
Philadelphia	⅛	Kentucky	2
Interior Pennsylv'a.	⅛@1⅛	Free Indiana	2
Baltimore	⅛	Tennessee	25@50
Maryland	1⅛@2	Michigan	1
Virginia	10@25	Canada	⅞@1
North Carolina	25	Iowa	2
S. Carolina and Ga.	25@30	Missouri	15@40
Mobile, Ala	25@30		

Mr. SIMEON DRAPER will sell, by order of Hon. G. VAN STEENWYK, Bank Comptroller of the State of Wisconsin, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock M., $26,000 Missouri, $6,000 Virginia, $1,000 Louisiana, $13,000 California, $26,000 North Carolina, $1,000 Ohio, $2,000 Georgia, and $9,000 Indiana.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Nov. 9.	LOANS. Nov. 2.	SPECIE. Nov. 9.	SPECIE. Nov. 2.
Bk. of New-York	5,033,748	5,281,059	1,395,951	1,414,104
Manhattan Co	5,036,891	5,161,225	1,763,220	1,792,490
Merchants' Bank	5,481,345	5,397,038	1,329,194	1,813,514
Mechanics' Bank	4,309,562	4,416,080	1,144,108	1,057,328
Union Bank	2,637,883	2,783,940	560,647	529,414
Bank of America	6,258,063	6,483,305	3,505,989	3,249,817
Phenix Bank	4,230,700	4,405,579	749,771	844,995
City Bank	2,442,594	2,450,710	864,288	1,129,618
Tradesmen's Bank	1,903,058	1,998,853	211,690	108,199
Fulton Bank	1,860,064	1,668,459	718,092	651,851
Chemical Bank	1,600,071	1,731,133	3,054,692	2,821,590
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,201,919	2,254,269	379,351	379,304
National Bank	2,490,423	2,525,092	574,603	563,326
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,926,012	1,958,625	359,507	314,190
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,129,424	1,133,749	296,941	321,541
Greenwich Bank	537,307	579,752	221,067	172,550
Leather Man. Bk.	1,895,429	1,870,223	378,208	366,418
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,301,514	1,282,334	420,375	485,060
Bk. St. New-York	4,048,090	4,104,600	1,332,817	1,229,121
Am. Exchange Bk.	8,415,763	8,335,021	3,213,658	3,148,331
Bk. of Commerce	15,326,855	15,329,588	3,876,416	4,723,976
Broadway Bank	4,169,982	3,958,224	1,151,161	1,121,618
Ocean Bank	2,169,172	2,267,447	364,446	333,402
Mercantile Bank	2,788,616	2,849,619	810,587	715,743
Pacific Bank	1,096,026	1,099,715	324,923	248,198
Bank of Republic	4,015,372	4,080,939	995,418	885,515
Chatham Bank	880,676	913,670	121,389	118,973
People's Bank	839,502	848,548	130,336	128,247
Bank of N. Am.	2,125,857	2,168,244	389,690	347,320
Hanover Bank	1,990,905	1,012,324	215,638

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 12, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSINS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We are still without news direct from the Great Expedition, though driblets continue to reach us through indirect channels—enough to indicate that the success of the enterprise has been commensurate with the anticipations of the Government, and all that its friends could desire. The intelligence which we publish to-day comes by way of Hatteras Inlet, brought to Fortress Monroe by the steamer *Spaulding*, and by way of Cairo, through Memphis papers received there. A person has arrived at the Inlet from the main land in a small boat, and communicated the information that two forts at Port Royal entrance had been captured; that a large National force had been landed; that Beaufort had been occupied after a portion of the town had been burned, and that our troops had advanced and taken possession of the railroad connecting Charleston and Savannah—probably at Coosshatchie—capturing a large quantity of stores. No dates are given, and nothing whatever is said of the character of the fighting which must have taken place before so much could be accomplished. Deserters from the rebels, who have reached Newport's News, from up the James River, state that the utmost consternation exists in the rebel army, and that a number of regiments have been sent South to meet this new danger to the bogus Confederacy. The news by way of Cairo is more explicit in some respects. The Memphis papers received there contain dispatches from Savannah fully confirming the landing of our forces and the capture of *three* forts,—this is the number known to have been erected by the rebels,—at Port Royal, Hilton Head and Bay Point. The excellent map, which we publish this morning, will enable our readers to determine the location of these forts. The statement that the National forces had possession of the town of Beaufort is also confirmed, and the losses of the rebels are admitted to be heavy. The report of the wreck of the steamer *Union* is confirmed by the gunboat *Albatross*, which has arrived at Fortress Monroe from the blockade on the North Carolina coast. She went ashore on the 6th inst., about eight miles to the eastward of Bogue Inlet. The steamer *Winfield Scott* is said to have been in company with her, and it is conjectured that she also may have been lost, but there is no certainty about it. The rumor of the loss of the steamer *Ocean Express* is not confirmed.

The rebels in New-Orleans appear to be getting alarmed again. The papers of that city, late copies of which have reached Cairo, speak of an immense National fleet off Ship Island.

The United States steamer *Florida*, Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH, sailed from the Navy-yard in Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon. Her destination is understood to be Port Royal, South Carolina. Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH is bearer of dispatches to Commodore DUPONT, of the Naval Expedition.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that the destination of the great naval expedition was known in New-Orleans so long ago as Oct. 18, and that the rebels have been busily prepared ever since in making arrangements for its reception. The Government has received information of this fact and cannot discover the place where the important intelligence leaked out.

The rebels around Washington have been extremely shy recently, and the evidences accumulate that the withdrawal of their lines has been general, notwithstanding an occasional show of pickets near our positions. A reconnoissance was, on Sunday, made to Peacock's Hill, five miles beyond Lewinsville—and though traces of the rebels were found, not one was seen. The pickets of our left wing now extend from the mouth of the Accotink up the Accotink Ridge, ten miles in front of Fort Lyon, and four in front of Mount Vernon, which estate is now within the National lines. Affairs appear to be unchanged both on the Upper and the Lower Potomac.

A portion of Gen. BLENKER'S command had a torch-light display last night. There were in the procession 3,000 infantry and two companies of cavalry, with four bands of music. They passed from the Capitol to the President's House, in the vicinity of which there was a splendid pyrotechnic exhibition. Halting before Gen. MCCLELLAN'S residence, they enthusiastically greeted him with cheers. Secretaries SEWARD and CAMERON, in response to repeated calls, appeared and made brief but patriotic remarks, highly complimenting the troops. Gen. BLENKER also obeyed the demand made upon him for a speech, which he delivered in good taste.

On Sunday night, Guyandotte, in Western Virginia, situated on the Ohio River, was attacked by six hundred rebels, and out of one hundred and fifty National troops stationed there, all but fifty were killed or taken prisoners. The rebel force afterwards beat a hasty retreat, and nothing has since been heard of them, though a body of National troops has been sent in pursuit. Our troops afterwards fired the town of Guyandotte, and it was entirely destroyed.

On Friday last, according to the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, Gen. ROSECRANS telegraphed, in reply to an inquiry from Gov. PIERPOINT, that nothing like a battle had taken place in the Kanawha region. The enemy threw two hundred shells into his camp, but didn't hurt a man. He has only had one man killed and three wounded, and this was done by bushwhackers.

The Grand Jury in session at Frankfort, Ky., adjourned on Wednesday last, having found indictments for treason against thirty-two prominent citizens, among whom may be mentioned Robert J. Breckinridge, Jr., J. C. Breckinridge, Humphrey Marshall, Ben. Desha and Harry T. Hawkins. Nineteen persons were also indicted for high misdemeanor.

Great excitement was caused in Elkton, Md. on Sunday, by the arrest of Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, Pastor of the Episcopal Church in that town. He was apprehended by a national officer just as he was about commencing the morning service. Secession sympathies injudiciously manifested were the cause of his arrest.

A United States Marshal from Michigan, acting under orders from the State Department, on Saturday, went on board the Detroit and Cleveland steamer *May Queen*, as she was entering the latter port, and arrested a gentleman and lady who were apparently attempting to make their way South by way of Missouri. They had eight or ten large tranks, which contained all kinds of warlike material. The prisoners were dispatched to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor.

GENERAL NEWS.

During the storm, which recently prevailed with such violence on the North Carolina coast, two French vessels of war are supposed to have been lost. One—the *Prona*—is known to have gone ashore on Ocracoke Beach, and to have been blown up by order of her commanding officer; and the other—the *Cantilabria*—is believed to have suffered the same fate near Beaufort, N. C. They are understood to have repelled all intercourse with the vessels of our blockading fleet, and their movements may be regarded as having been somewhat suspicious.

A dispatch from Montreal announces the wreck of the steamship *North Briton*, of the Montreal line, on the Mingan Islands, on the upper edge of the channel which enters the St. Lawrence River on the northerly side of Anticosti Island. One of her boats was picked up on the 7th inst. by the brig *Deshler*, bound to Quebec, in which were seventeen of the crew and one passenger. Subsequent dispatches inform us that the vessel is a total wreck, though no lives were lost. The *North Briton* left Quebec on the 2d inst., for Liverpool, with 51 cabin and 38 steerage passengers. She was an iron vessel of 2,000 tons burden, and is the third belonging to the same Company which have been lost within a short period.

The obsequies of Col. BAKER were conducted in this City, yesterday, with much solemnity, and were witnessed by a great concourse of people. At 11 A. M. the procession, consisting of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., with full band and drum corps, the Staff of the First Division, and numerous residents of Philadelphia, Washington and this City, hailing from the Pacific slope of the Republic, marched down Broadway and by Battery-place and West-street to Pier No. 3 North River, where the body they escorted was received on board the steamer *Northern Light*, which shortly afterward sailed for the Isthmus of Panama, whence the remains will be conveyed to their last resting place, near San Francisco. Flags were at half-mast on the City Hall and other public buildings, and the whole scene was very impressive.

A very interesting ceremony took place yesterday at Camp Scott, in the presentation of a regimental color and ensign to the Ira Harris Guard, the principal address being made by Hon. IRA HARRIS, United States Senator from this State, after whom the regiment is named. There was a large gathering of spectators from the City, both of ladies and gentlemen, and at the conclusion of the ceremonies a neat collation was served up under the auspices of Mrs. Capt. LYON ISAACS and other officers' ladies. Surveyor RUFUS S. ANDREWS, Judge HENRY E. DAVIES, and Rev. Dr. VOGEL, also made spirited addresses.

Yesterday, the Fifty-second Regiment, Col. PAUL FRANK, left its encampment on Staten Island, and proceeded to Amboy on its way to Washington. The regiment numbers nearly a thousand men, all of whom are thoroughly uniformed, armed and equipped.

Senator HENRY WILSON has written a letter explicitly denying that he is either directly or indirectly concerned in any Government contract for furnishing army shoes, as has been stated.

Gov. YATES, of Illinois, has issued a proclamation declaring the seat in Congress, recently held by Brig.-Gen. MCCLERNAND, vacant, and ordering an election on Dec. 3 to fill it.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of yesterday, states that within the last ten days over 14,000 soldiers have been entertained at the Volunteer Refreshment Saloons in that city. From the 2d to the 8th inst., 9,017 troops were transported over the Camden and Amboy, and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad to the South.

A meeting of merchants was held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, last evening, for the purpose of adopting some measures to secure the passage through Congress of a general Bankrupt law. Addresses were made, and a report from a Special Committee adopted.

Both branches of the Common Council failed to hold their regular meetings yesterday, for want of a quorum.

The New-York Medical Society held their anniversary meeting last evening, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The only business of importance transacted was the choice of officers of the Society for the ensuing year. All the old officers were reëlected, almost without opposition.

At the Circuit of the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Justice LEONARD, the trial of the case of MORRELL against HUME, for the seduction of the plaintiff's wife while she was in a spiritual trance, resulted in a verdict for the defendant. Before Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers of the Court, the application of an officer of the Court, who has gone to the war, for a *mandamus*, compelling the Comptroller to pay him his salary, was denied.

The Stock Exchange responded yesterday to the more definite and encouraging news of the expedition off the coast of South Carolina, and the market was buoyant at an advance of ¼@1 ₩ cent. New-York Central, 79¾@¾. Exchange on London firm, and some of the bankers asking 108 ₩ cent. We quote 107¾@108.

A good demand prevailed for Flour, yesterday, at steady prices. A brisk business was transacted in Wheat and Corn, at firmer rates. Cotton was in moderate request and was firm. More activity was discernable in Provisions, Sugars, Coffee and Raisins. Metals, Naval Stores, Fish, Seeds, Spices, Hemp, Hides, Molasses and Whalebone were quiet. The principal kinds of Oils are salable and steady. Whisky was depressed and a shade cheaper. Shiproom was more abundant and rates on ocean freights tended downward, with moderate engagements reported.

THE LOSS OF THE NORTH BRITON.—The misfortune which has befallen the *North Briton* is one of a series which has relentlessly pursued the Company whose steamers connect Quebec with Liverpool. The *Hungarian*, the *Indian*, and two *Canadians*, have one after the other been totally lost; in fact, since the line has been in operation, it must have carried one steamship at least each year to its profit and loss account.

The reason is obvious. What the enterprise aimed at mainly was to take advantage of the higher latitude of Canada in effecting a more rapid communication with England than could be attained by New-York. To insure this swifter transit, it was necessary to follow the more northerly outlet of the St. Lawrence, through the Straits of Belleisle,—a passage of very great difficulty and peril, imperfectly provided with light-houses and indications of danger, and subject to the same dense fogs as envelop the Banks of Newfoundland. In other words, in using this route the owners postpone safety to speed, very much as John Bull is accustomed to charge the unadulterated, uncolonial Yankee with doing. The loss of the *North Briton*, happily unattended as it is with loss of life, will perhaps satisfy the proprietors of the commercial disadvantages of the undertaking. It will, of course, be impossible to persist in an enterprise, the yearly profits of which go uniformly to the bottom of the sea; and we shall therefore hear without surprise, of the selection of Portland, whither the steamers go in Winter, as the permanent American terminus, or what would be more convenient and absolutely safe, that they are sent directly to New-York.

The Southern Expedition—The Rumors of its Progress.

We are still without direct and authentic tidings of the naval expedition. No dispatch vessel has yet been sent back, or none at least had arrived at the date of our latest advices. But we have instead a flood of rumors, all coming through rebel sources, and all agreeing on one point—that of reporting the substantial success of the expedition. Some of the most ingenious of our croakers yesterday evinced a good deal of ingenuity in giving a very strained construction to the news, and in reading in it exactly the reverse of what everybody else understood to be its purport. They were quite confident that these rumors are intended to deceive—that our forces, after effecting a landing, had actually been bagged by the rebels, and their retreat to the fleet cut off, and that the favorable reports permitted to leak out through the "wheelsman," the "intelligent deserter," and the Richmond *Examiner*, were but parts of a Confederate *plot* to elate the public mind, preoccupy the attention of the authorities, and prevent the sending of reinforcements.

The successive unfolding of the news, they argued, is managed with too nice an observance of the law of progression and dramatic effect, to be quite natural. First, the rebel batteries at Port Royal entrance are being reduced. Then Beaufort is stormed, the Stars and Stripes planted on the citadel, and the Union troops marching inland at two different points. Then the Charleston and Savannah Railroad is taken, and then comes the crowning climax—over which the whole country holds its breath—that the National forces are marching on Charleston!

We attach no importance to speculations of this kind. Whole communities never devise plots of this complicated character. Besides this, the rebel leaders have something else to do than deceive their enemy,—they have to encourage and hearten their own people. They would scarcely run the risk of plunging them into despair for the sake of misleading us. Experience moreover shows that their tactics have been of a different kind. They embrace every opportunity to spread reports of tremendous victories among their own people. The exploit of HOLLINS is a case in point:—the annihilation of WILSON'S Zouaves is another. We always, hitherto, have heard the very worst accounts from the rebel side first. And so, we do not doubt, it will prove to be in this case. We have as yet no *details* of the progress and incidents of the Expedition on which any reliance can be placed. But we have a concurrence of testimony from every quarter,—and last of all by telegraph from Savannah through Memphis,—showing that *our troops have forced the entrance of Port Royal Harbor, and are in possession of the town of Beaufort*. This of itself is decisive of the general success of the Expedition;—for details we can afford to wait,—and in the natural course of events we cannot be obliged to wait long.

The Future Viceroy of Mexico.

In the references of this paper to events in Mexico, we have repeatedly directed attention to the European intrigues of the Miramon party. The Mon-Almonte treaty gave the first palpable evidence of the course in which the clergy and reactionists were drifting, and since the celebration of that agreement, one fact after another has offered itself to prove the growing intimacy established by them with the Court of ISABELLA II. Messrs. GABRIAC and PACHECO, the French and Spanish envoys, went home to their respective Governments with the avowed intention of promoting a joint intervention. They left behind them the relics of an insurrectionary army, which Spanish officers soon presented themselves to discipline and recruit, and which already spreads the Spanish flag in the sierras of the Republic. They were followed closely by MIRAMON himself, the most obsequious instrument the Church in Mexico ever used for its political objects, who proceeded to Paris, the centre of intrigue, and, when the Spanish expedition was ready to sail, reported himself at Madrid, where his business, according to official journals, was 'strictly private."

We yesterday announced that the Ex-Dictator was on his way to Havana, to act as Lieutenant-General in the control of the expedition. We have this morning intelligence equally certain that he is destined hereafter to act as Viceroy of the Government, as soon as Spain shall have reimposed her old authority, a result the Ministry of O'DONNELL expects to achieve before New-Year's Day.

The fact serves to interpret the solemn assertion of the Spaniards, that they go to Mexico with no intention of meddling in partisan quarrels. They go merely to crush one party—that of progress and toleration—and to erect and support its enemies. The fact also places the relation of England to the movement in any but a creditable light. She is aiding to destroy "civil and religious liberty," in a country which commercial ties have made absolutely dependent upon the magnanimity of her British ally; and to enthrone the robber, who broke the seals of a foreign legation, in order to steal money belonging to British owners, and whose soldiers at Tacubaya slaughtered British subjects pitilessly. Upon the whole, the position of Spain in the transaction is infinitely more creditable than that of England. The one acts in perfect accordance with its antecedents and professions—the other flies in the face of both.

Military Criticisms of the Newspaper Press.

It has been the fashion of very foolish people to speak disrespectfully of the military suggestions of newspapers. It has rather come to be considered the thing to warn the Government against listening to the mere wild and unskillful speculation of writers, whose knowledge must necessarily spring from other sources than the lessons of experience; and invite it to throw itself wholly upon that sounder understanding of martial affairs, which comes from active and successful service on flood and field. Clamor of this description, which, unhappily, had an apparent warrant in the disaster upon which undue precipitancy urged the army on the 21st of July, has served to silence a criticism, which might at all times have proved wholesome, and to suppress suggestions dictated by practical common sense—in the present instance a better adviser than an experience which has no application to the anomalies of civil war, and an attachment to routine, slow to abandon the inadequate machinery of a peace establishment.

We indulge these remarks because in the supposed success of the expedition to Port Royal, there is an ample vindication of the rectitude of the judgment the Press has most generally exercised in such matters. In the TIMES, of April 23, the following passage occurred in an editorial discussion of the plan upon which the war, not yet fairly begun, should be conducted:

From the New-York Times, April 23.

"At the very moment we are striking a blow at Virginia, we should fit out a large naval and military force to operate against the Cotton States. *Both Charleston and Savannah might be threatened and captured by a force landed at Port Royal, a deep estuary about equidistant between these two cities.* The capture of the City of Mobile, which is almost entirely unprotected, would be an easy matter. New-Orleans might be threatened or assailed at the same time. Such an expedition would keep President DAVIS, and all the forces he could raise, at home, and constantly on the look-out for his winged enemy, which, beyond reach of attack, could select his own time and place to deal a decisive blow."

This was written during the seven days following the fall of Fort Sumter; at the moment when the nation had just awakened to a consciousness that war had begun; while the Administration and the country were in a mad panic in regard to the safety of the Capital; and before the first outline of a campaign had been conceived of by those in command of the National army. Advice thus calmly given was at that period of general trepidation lost upon the Government. But it was not thrown away. We have reason to believe, that strongly impressed with the wisdom of the suggestion, Maj.-Gen. WOOL, from his retirement at Watertown, addressed an able letter to the War Department, advocating its early adoption, especially so far as it related to Port Royal and Beaufort. This letter was submitted to Gen. SCOTT, who at once acquiesced in the ultimate propriety of the measure; but believed that the Summer was too far advanced to render the expedition safe in a sanitary point of view. The TIMES repeatedly recurred to the importance of the immediate execution of the plan; showed what seemed to have escaped the attention of the authorities at Washington, that Beaufort was entirely exempt from the prevalent unwholesomeness of the Southern coast at Midsummer; and pointed to the alarm the landing of a large National force in that very heart and centre of the slave region would communicate to the entire population of the rebel States.

Now, it is quite possible the arguments of this paper are not the immediate motives which at last prompted the action of the Government. We are not, indeed, participants in the counsels which regulate such matters at Washington; and are certainly without the very common ambition to be considered the prime motors of all there is sensible and energetic in the conduct of public affairs. But it is due to the Press to show that its opinions, even in professional and purely strategic questions, are not without claim to careful and respectful consideration; and that, when put in action, they sometimes result in positive success. And the success in the present instance, if it be not exaggerated in transmission, or lost through inadequate support, is certainly the most brilliant of the war.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S REPORT OF BULL RUN.—We have now some faint hope of living long enough to read Gen. BEAUREGARD'S report of the battle of Bull Run. The Richmond *Dispatch* contains a "brief synopsis of portions" of that document,—the whole having been sent to the War Department. It is nearly four months since the battle was fought, and it may be four more before the full report of it is permitted to see the light. By that time almost everybody will have ceased to care anything about it. The General's object in writing it seems to have been, not so much to give the people information concerning it, as to put on record, for the benefit of posterity, a military history of the plans which he had formed but which he failed to carry out. His plans seem to have been skillful. The hasty withdrawal of his troops from Fairfax and Centreville, for the purpose of giving battle behind Bull Run, was a good device, and was very well managed;—it certainly had the effect of misleading our Generals into the belief that the enemy had fled in a panic, and of thus drawing them forward into the very position which the enemy had selected.

Gen. BEAUREGARD'S plan of attacking our troops in rear at Centreville after its main column should have been inextricably engaged, was a very good one,—but it is fortunate for his army that Gen. EARLY, either from not receiving the order or for some other reason, did not attempt to put it in execution. He would have encountered a very strong body of our troops under Gen. RICHARDSON, whom he could not have overcome without bringing up so many men as to weaken his main column sufficiently to have given McDOWELL an easy victory on his left.

The battle of Bull Run has ceased to be anything but a subject for criticism. It has done our army very essential service, by teaching them the necessity of discipline, and we feel confident they will profit by the lesson.

MAJOR PHINNEY.—One of our Western correspondents mentioned that Major PHINNEY, Paymaster in the Western Department, had returned to St. Louis with Gen. FREMONT, taking $300,000 with him. We do not suppose that any one would draw from this statement any imputation upon Major PHINNEY'S personal character, yet it may be well enough to guard against the possibility of such an injustice. Major P. was attached directly to Gen. FREMONT'S headquarters, and was under instructions to pay out no money but by his orders. When Gen. F. was withdrawn from his command, Major PHINNEY was placed in a position of great embarrassment, and took the only course that seemed open to him, that of obeying the orders of his superior. The advent of a new commander will undoubtedly have long since relieved him from his difficulty. Major PHINNEY is well known from his connections in this City, and there is no one among us less exposed to the suspicion of personal infidelity to any trust that may be confided to him.

Our Coast Defences—A Grave Responsibility.

It is understood that the Commission authorized to report upon the Stevens Battery is now in session. The Stevens Battery is a shot-proof ship-of-war, of unusual power, size and weight of armament, designed for coast and harbor defence, upon which work was commenced in 1854, and stopped in 1856, when the vessel was more than half completed, for want of appropriations, after Mr. STEVENS had spent $200,000 upon it from his private purse. It is important to know, after Congress has so persistently neglected this means of defence, while European Governments have hurried them forward, that the responsibility of completing the master-design of the father of American marine steam-engineering, or of abandoning a work of which all works of like character in Europe are but imperfect copies, is intrusted to a Commission from whom the public will expect a strictly professional verdict, due to the magnitude of the subject. There is no reason, at present, to suppose that the distinguished gentlemen who have undertaken this task will dissatisfy any candid and intelligent person.

That the vital parts of a vessel of war, and, to as great an extent as practicable, the men who work her and her guns, should be protected from an enemy's shot and shells; that she should concentrate the greatest living force of projectiles upon one object in any direction, and that she should, in virtue of extraordinary speed, choose her position in action, will be admitted to be her leading requirements. Now, if this Commission should decide that the Stevens battery will be a failure as to speed, it will be necessary for them to satisfy Congress that a vessel whose horse-power is the same and whose immersed mid-sectional area and frictional surface are considerably less than half those of the *Great Eastern*, which runs at fifteen knots, will *not* run at considerably above fifteen knots, and so exceed the speed of war vessels at large. The approximate estimation of these elements, before a vessel ever touches water, is a matter of simple computation, on known data, and cannot be mystified. If this Commission should decide that the Stevens battery will be a failure as to protection from an enemy's shot, it will have to satisfy Congress that while 4½-inch iron plates, *properly backed with wood*, and standing at a right angle with the line of fire, resist the heaviest projectiles that England can bring against them, 6¾-inch plates thus backed, and standing at an acute angle with the line of fire, so as to glance off projectiles, *will be penetrated* by them. It is true that 4½-inch plates, not backed with wood, have been pierced by cannon-shot; and it is almost certain, from the experiments, that the 15-inch shot of the American Rodman gun will smash them, however backed. But it will be necessary to show that twice or thrice the protection which English and French engineers and Governments deem ample for whole fleets of frigates, built at an almost fabulous cost, will not warrant spending half the cost of one American frigate—the other half having been paid for already.

The way in which Mr. STEVENS is enabled to apply only a flat cover of armor, instead of a straight, mailed side, without interfering with the necessary conveniences of a fighting and cruising vessel, is by settling the vessel in the water to below her sailing draft, by means of water let into compartments. To establish the vulnerability of his vessel, below water, then, it will be necessary to show that water is not a protection—that it is an elastic substance, and that shot striking it at an angle will not *ricochet*—the proof of which, when demonstrated, will greatly advance the knowledge of the day.

The Stevens battery is intended to carry ten-inch and fifteen-inch guns, in sufficient number to throw a heavier broadside than the *Warrior*—the completed English mailed ship-of-war. To prove that these guns cannot be carried on deck so as to sweep the horizon, and be loaded and trained by men and machinery protected by armor and water below deck, it will be necessary to upset several notions as to the stability of floating bodies and the strength of materials which have obtained for some decades, and to deny some well-authenticated experiments made by Mr. STEVENS and others, at great private cost, but of no value to any private individuals if not followed up by Government. In short, to advise the abandonment of the Stevens Battery, the members of the Commission will be expected to stake the reputation of themselves, their official positions, and the Government, upon the refutation of the following propositions, viz.: that 6,800-horse power, with 420 feet length, 45 feet beam and 17 feet draft, will produce great speed; that water and inclined armor, 6¾ inches thick, are a protection against shot; that a war vessel with two screws can turn rapidly on her own centre without making headway, and so gain immense advantages of position; that water-armor is not only effective but economical, as it can be thrown away when cruising, so as to save power and fuel; that arranging the guns to point in any direction saves one-half the ordinary weight of armament for a given weight of broadside; that working the guns from below deck is practicable, and protects the gunners; that ability to fire a third of the total weight of projectiles parallel to the keel, so as to fight head-on while chasing or stern-on while retreating, so as to present the most acute angles and the smallest mark to the enemy, and so as to sweep boarders from her own decks, are peculiar advantages in a war vessel—all these things being compatible with the necessary stowage-room, and accommodation, and with superior ventilation; and, that a million and a half, which is about what the Stevens Battery will cost, including half a million already spent, is not an extravagant cost for an iron ship of 6,000 tons, 6,800 horse-power, and shot-proof mail, when commercial ships of 5,000 tons, with 3,000 horse-power and no protection, cost a million.

It is not for us to say that these propositions will not be satisfactorily refuted; and if they are, we shall congratulate the rising generation in getting cheaply out of a stupendous failure which has already cost their fathers half a million. We merely suggest this analysis of a plan of examining the subject, for the benefit of the outside public whose views may differ from those of the projector of the battery.

The New Gold and Silver Territories.

The first Legislatures of the two new Territories of Nevada and Colorado are now in session. The Legislature of Nevada meets at Carson, a town situated at the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and the Legislature of Colorado sits at the City of Denver, located at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. Both bodies are in good working order, and are busily engaged in getting into shape the necessary bills, and in enacting a code of laws such as is adapted to their condition and wants. Both of the Territories are now in a fair way to enjoy that measure of order and justice which is secured by a full code properly enforced.

The Governors of both Territories—following the example set by all other American gubernatorial and Presidential functionaries—have sent to their respective Legislatures "messages" which are all but interminable; nevertheless, each of the documents contains so many good local suggestions and so much patriotism that hardly any paragraph of them could be safely dispensed with. Our old townsman, the fat and funny Gov. NYE, enjoys a prodigious popularity in his new government, and seems equally at home in furnishing "stated preaching" to the miners destitute of gospel privileges, in governing the fierce Nevada democracy, in pacifying the Go-shute and other Indians, in organizing companies for the war, and in bringing his legal skill into practical avail for the construction of laws worthy of a young American State. Gov. GILPIN, also, in Colorado, is busily at work in the arduous labors consequent upon the somewhat mixed state of legislative affairs there, and is doing much for the realization of those dreams of Western glory of which he has long been the foremost exponent.

With the former and furthest off of these Territories we are now brought in direct communication by the Pacific Telegraph; and the branch of the same line to the territorial capital of Colorado will soon be completed. The aggregate population of Colorado, Gov. GILPIN says, is 30,000; while in Nevada there are now about 20,000 civilized white settlers.

The principal element of prosperity lacking in both of the Territories is *women*; they cannot be had either for marriage or to do washing and plain sewing; and the lonely miners are consequently suffering a quite intolerable degree of distress. Gold and silver are plenty enough; but what is the use of money when one has no help-meet in spending it? Sandwiched in between the two territories is the polygamic dominion of BRIGHAM YOUNG; there the daughters of Eve dwell in great abundance; but they are unfortunately all "sealed" to the adulterous saints. The benevolent Ex-Governor of Vermont, who has done so much in bygone years in encouraging Yankee schoolmistresses to migrate Westward, should turn his eye towards the golden wilds around Pike's Peak and the Sierra Nevada, now that markets are so very dull in the regions of the Green and White Mountains. Says Gov. GILPIN: "The predominance in numbers of male citizens over females and children is a fact so remarkable as to have no recorded precedent in any new society voluntarily planted and perpetuated in the wilderness." For the war, Colorado has furnished one regiment of infantry and one of cavalry. Nevada has also raised half a dozen companies of hardy soldiers who have gone to California to join the regiments there; and the ladies of the two Territories—what there are of them—are busily engaged in preparing underclothes, knitting socks, &c., for the volunteers. Both Territories are, of course, enthusiastically loyal—secession can have no place among the free and hardy miners of the great mountains. The Legislatures of both are Union Democratic. The war tax in each will be cheerfully and promptly paid.

The gold crop of Colorado has been large this season; but the gross return we have not yet seen. The harvests have been abundant, and the Territory has not been at all affected by the hard times elsewhere. Though no excitement has been raised, there has been a very large emigration to this and the adjoining Territories during the Summer—more than thirty thousand persons having passed over the Plains. In Nevada, in the district of Washoe alone, there are over fifty quartz mills in operation, extracting gold and silver, and furnishing an aggregate weekly yield, it is said, of about three-quarters of a million of dollars, and the Esmeralda mines are considered as rich as those of Washoe. Sums varying from ten to thirty thousand dollars have been offerred for ranches in the Washoe Valley; but there seems to be a good deal of "wild-catting" in land operations in Nevada. Coal has also been discovered, which is regarded as an event of the first magnitude. There are said to be numerous strata of it, from three inches to two feet in thickness, and extending over several square miles. Grain can also be raised in Nevada. It is grown in Carson Valley, and will be in all the watered valleys—though the arable soil has not yet been sought after, as the first settlers were drawn thither in search of the precious metals. A bill is before the Legislature to prevent Chinamen from acquiring and holding property or real estate in Nevada. The feeling is strong against the coolies, there being some two or three hundred in the Territory, and the number constantly increasing. Both men and women of them carry into these new virgin counties all their peculiar Oriental

habits and abominations. The Chinese question is becoming an important one in the States and Territories between the Pacific Ocean and the Rocky Mountains. Bills are also before the same body, providing for common schools, colleges, hospitals, &c. A church of eleven members has been organized in Carson; and there is now "stated preaching" every Sunday. There is a good deal of talk of a railroad from Nevada across the mountains, to the Sacramento River. It is practicable and indispensably necessary; and will form an important link in the great transcontinental railroad which must soon follow in the wake of the Pacific telegraph.

Very few of our Eastern readers can have fully appreciated the importance and significance of these events. A rich, hopeful, free Empire has suddenly sprung into being in the furthest and most inaccessible regions of the American continent, where but two or three years ago there was nought but savages and wolves. The slave-ridden South is rushing headlong to ruin; but the country and the world will be more than indemnified by the development of the new Empire of the Mountains.

SERIOUS MARITIME DISASTER.

The Steamship North Briton, of the Montreal Line, Ashore on the Mingan Islands.

A Boat's Crew Picked Up—Eighteen of the Crew and Passengers Rescued.

MONTREAL, Monday, Nov. 11.

The brig *Deshler* passed Father Point at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, signaled for a pilot, and sent the following message ashore:

"Nov. 7.—Picked up the *North Briton's* boat, No. 2, with 17 of the crew and one passenger aboard. The *North Briton* is ashore on Mingan Islands."

These are all of the particulars yet received, but full details will be obtained upon the arrival of the brig at Quebec.

[The Mingan Islands are upon the upper edge of the channel which enters the St. Lawrence on the northerly side of Anticosti Island.

The *North Briton* left Quebec on the 2d inst., for Liverpool, with 51 cabin and 38 steerage passengers, among whom were the following who engaged passage from this City:

Gen. Fulcher,	John Bruce,
Carth Furley and child,	William Ducker,
John Elton,	Law Madden,
John Fennell,	William H. Udy,
Patrick Coer.	

The *North Briton* was a fine staunch iron vessel, of 2,000 tons burden, built on the Clyde, two years and a half ago, and owned by the Company above mentioned. This line has been very unfortunate with its steamers—the *Hungarian* and the *Canadian* being included in their previous losses.]

Full Particulars of the Disaster.

THE NORTH BRITON A TOTAL WRECK—NO LIVES LOST.

MONTREAL, Monday, Nov. 11.

The third officer of the steamship *North Briton*, has arrived at Father Point in a schooner. He reports that the *North Briton* struck on Paraquet Island, at 1 o'clock in the morning of the 5th. It was then blowing a gale. She was totally wrecked, but no lives were lost. The passengers and crew were landed at Port Mingan. One boat, with seven hands, had not been heard from since it left the ship. [This boat is accounted for above.]

The *North Briton* sailed Saturday, Nov. 2, at 10 A. M., with fifty-one cabin and thirty-eight steerage passengers, for Liverpool. Saturday and Saturday night were the times of the heavy storm.

The following is the statement of Mr. BROWN, the third officer:

"When the ship struck it was blowing a gale, and the weather was very thick. She continued striking very hard on the reef Tuesday night and all Wednesday, and it was expected she would go to pieces every moment. A boat with crew broke away from the wreck before it was loaded, and could not be brought back till Tuesday morning, after daylight, when all the passengers were taken off without accident, and transferred to two schooners, which landed them at Port Mingan, and a few at houses about nine miles below. At Port Mingan the passengers are housed in a storehouse, having a few blankets which were got from the wreck, to sleep upon. The storerooms were all under water, causing a scarcity of provisions. The lower cabin was all broken up, and most of the baggage lost. Only a few of the mail-bags were saved, and those were perfectly saturated. When the schooner with the third officer left for Father Point, the other schooner was cruising off the west end of Anticosti to intercept the *Anglo Saxon*."

Other Disasters at Sea.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER MARY ANN GUNN.

There was an unusually large number of arrivals at this port yesterday, most of which report more or less experience of heavy weather at sea, with occasional disasters of a not serious character. One vessel, however, the ship *Brazil*, Capt. BLAIR, from Newport, England, brought hither the officers and crew of the schooner *Mary Ann Gunn*, with which she fell in at sea in a disabled condition. Capt. BLAIR reports as follows:

Oct. 17, in lat. 42° 47', lon. 25° 46', fell in with the wreck of schooner *Mary Ann Gunn*, of Whitstable, Eng., SUTTON, master, from Pernambuco, 58 days out, for Queenstown; bore down to her, and took off the captain and crew, consisting of nine persons.

Capt. S. reports, Oct. 12, while hove to in a gale from W. N. W., the vessel laboring very heavily, rolled the masts away, opening the decks, losing sails, bulwarks, outwater, started the stern, stove boats, skylight, lost compasses, and everything about the deck, leaving the vessel leaking, and completely destitute, from which time until the 17th of October she had been drifting about unmanageable. Several sails had passed in sight, but none had come to her assistance. Had been on an allowance for some time, and were then on one-quarter pound of pork, and the same allowance of bread, with very little water left. After they were rescued, Capt. BLAIR ran towards the Western Islands, to land them, but through a succession of gales, it was found unsafe, without delay of time, to approach the island, and he brought them to this port.

The Anglo-Saxon Outward Bound.

FARTHER POINT, Monday, Nov. 11.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, passed this Point at 5 o'clock, yesterday morning. It is highly probable she will fall in with some of the boats of the *North Briton*, or the vessel itself.

Brig Sonora Ashore.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, Monday, Nov. 11.

The brig *Sonora* is on Dexter Bar, four miles from here, loaded with lumber, from Ogdensburgh for Oswego; sails and masts gone.

Heavy Bank Robbery at West Winstead, Conn.

Between Saturday last and Monday night, a daring and most successful robbery was perpetrated upon the Bank of West Winstead, Conn., the burglars succeeding in carrying off about $50,000, $8,000 of which was in specie, and the balance in bills, mostly of their own Bank. Among other values taken were four United States Treasury 6 per cent. notes, two of $100 and two of $50 each. The thieves had evidently studied the localities with great care, and undertook their work with a degree of circumspection and skill seldom exhibited by the profession. They entered through a lawyer's office, which was directly over the vault of the bank. Boards in the floor, of unequal length, were neatly sawed through and after proceeding with the work in the vault, they were carefully replaced, screwed down puttied over, and then sanded so as not to attract observation. The inclosure of the vault was of granite, the top slab being over six inches thick. Through this they chisseled their way, splitting it in two, raising off one-half of it, and thus affording room through which to descend into the vault. On retiring with their booty they replaced the stone, screwed down the floor, and left everything in such apple-pie order that it took the Bank officers some time to discover the mysterious hole through which their treasure had departed.

A reward of $1,000 has been offered for the detection of the thieves and recovery of the money.

THE OBSEQUIES OF COL. BAKER.

GRAND MILITARY FUNERAL.

The Body Placed on Board the Northern Light.

According to the announcement made in the TIMES, of Sunday, the last funeral honors were paid in this City, yesterday, to the remains of Col. BAKER, previous to their departure for San Francisco, where they are to be buried, near the grave of the late Senator BRODERICK.

The proceedings of the day were inaugurated at the Astor House by a meeting of gentlemen from the Pacific Slope, (including the States of Oregon and California, and Washington Territory.) They assembled at 10 A. M., for the purpose of taking suitable measures in connection with the funeral ceremonies and the conveyance of Col. BAKER'S body to its final destination. It was, however, deemed advisable to transfer the meeting to the Governor's Room, at the City Hall, and there, quietly and rapidly, in view of the short time at their disposal, the persons assembled selected from among their number, Messrs. CHARLES S. DREW, of Oregon, and ABEL GUY and Col. A. HARASTHEY, of San Francisco, as their Committee to take special charge of the remains along the whole journey from this port to San Francisco. Senator MCDOUGALL, and Messrs. L. W. Coe, F. Billings, S. P. Dewey, Edward Kelly, A. Holbrook, J. T. Halleck, and Wm. Trumbull, were appointed to act as pall-bearers in the procession to the steamer. White satin badges were then distributed, and precedence on the march allotted to the elder gentlemen present.

In the meanwhile, large throngs of spectators had assembled around the Hall, and on both sides of Broadway, along the designated line of march to the Battery. The flags, National, State and City, drooped at half-mast over the edifice, and the day lowered as though the heavens themselves were hung with black, in sympathy for the national loss.

In front of the main entrance a portion of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., under the command of Col. H. P. MARTIN, amounting, in all, to some 450 men, detailed under General Orders to act as an escort, were drawn up in line ranging the width of the Park. The march of this favorite corps on their progress from their headquarters, in Bond-street, down Broadway to their appointed station, had drawn with it immense throngs of people, yet their advance was unbroken, and their neat appearance in full fatigue uniform, and their military precision of drill and time, as their fine band ceased its measure and they stood at ease precisely at 11, elicited the admiration of all beholders.

The more immediate friends of the deceased, strangers from a distance who were to participate in the ceremonies, and a number of military personages, among whom, Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, with Maj. HAMILTON of his Staff; Brig.-Gen. HALL and Staff, Col. MONROE and other officers of the Thirty-seventh New-York State Militia, were the most noted, had been conveniently grouped in the apartments adjacent to the Governor's Room.

At 11 o'clock, the arrival of the escort having been announced, and all preparations being in readiness, the final arrangements were completed, and the members of the California Regiment who had accompanied the body to this City from the scene of battle, raised their sad burthen from its last resting-place on this side of the continent and descended with it to the main doorway, where, in the meantime, the other participants had joined the Committee of Common Councilmen.

The coffin borne in front, all advanced, in order, and with uncovered heads, into the open air, where many thousands had now congregated. To a strain of mournful music, deepened by the roll of muffled drums, the glittering ranks of the Seventy-first presented arms, and, as they recovered, the coffin was deposited in the hearse and draped with a National ensign.

It was just 11½ o'clock as the procession wheeled into Broadway, in the following style and order:

Double Platoon of Police.
Dodworth's Band, Drum Corps and Brass Instruments, (36 pieces,) preceding the Seventy-first Regiment, N.Y.S.M., Col. MARTIN commanding.
The Staff and Engineer Corps of the Seventy-first Regiment.
A magnificent hearse, festooned with starred crape and mourning rosettes, surmounted with funeral plumes—the vehicle drawn by four handsome white horses, nearly covered with bands and housings of black cloth. Through the glass sides and doors of the hearse the coffin could be seen in its wreathing of the National colors.
Files of the Seventy-first and Pall-bearers walking on either side of the hearse.
Capt. BERREL and Members of the First California Volunteers, on foot.
Lieut.-Col. NEWKUMET and Officers of the Philadelphia City Guard, on foot.
A Committee of Californians and Citizens of Oregon from Washington City, on foot.
Committee of the Common Council in coaches.
Major-Gen. SANDFORD, Staff and Officers of the First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Officers of various Regiments, in full uniform.
Residents of California and Oregon in New-York, wearing crape and badges.
Many Citizens.
Double Platoon of Police.

As the *cortége* advanced the day grew darker, and the concourse of spectators denser on all sides. The band played slow, throbbing dirges, and American banners at half-mast stirred solemnly in the hushed gloom, as the fallen sage and soldier was borne by to the margin of the water. The whole scene along Broadway to Battery-place was a peculiar picture to be remembered by the on-lookers at the drama of the war. Not one befitting feature seemed to fail. The day, its aspect, its misgivings, and the very thought of that long Winter voyage over the brooding sea, like a second lapse from life and action, begun amid clouds and rain, all united to mark these mournful obsequies.

Along the whole route, thousands filled the sidewalks, windows, doorways and stairs—nay, even the roofs—all gazing on in solemn silence, and very many with uncovered heads. Such was the scene until wheeling by Battery-place and West-street, the procession halted at the gate-way of Pier No. 3, on the North River, where lay the steamer destined to receive the honored dead. Here, still advancing along the Pier-way, in much the same order as before the various civil corps and the military escorted the body to the dock, whence it was borne by its faithful attendants to the main-deck of the *Northern Light*, and with a last greeting of respect consigned to its California escort. The coffin will be secured in a strong case of heavy deal, and placed in a position where it will be under constant care and safe from all ordinary accidents of sea travel.

By 12½ the escort were already on their return along Broadway, the Seventy-first in full enjoyment of their excellent drill and fine band.

Much praise is due to those who had charge of these last honors to a gallant leader, for the promptitude and accuracy of their arrangements. The police were particularly fortunate in their method of clearing the streets and facilitating the progress of the ceremonies. This was done without noise or confusion, because done early and thoroughly.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE IN BROADWAY.

Arrest of the Perpetrator.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a man giving his name as THOMAS WHITE, entered the St. Nicholas Hotel and called for a drink at the bar, which, when obtained, he refused to pay for. Some words passed between him and the barkeeper, which resulted in WHITE being requested to leave the house. Instead of doing so, however, he loitered about the premises for more than two hours, trying to quarrel with every person about the hotel, and finally got into an altercation with one of the porters, named THOMAS F. COOGEN, whom he insulted in various ways, and at length challenged him to go into the street and fight. COOGEN had occasion soon after to go upon the sidewalk in front of the hotel, for the purpose of washing it off, and while thus employed WHITE advanced and struck him a heavy blow with his fist. COOGEN immediately made a pass at him, but missed his aim, whereupon WHITE instantly drew a spring dirk knife and plunged the blade into COOGEN'S abdomen, inflicting a frightful wound. WHITE then fled, but was followed by several persons who had witnessed the assault, and the alarm being given, officer SCHOONMAKER, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested him. WHITE still held the bloody dirk in his hand when arrested, and at first refused to surrender it; but subsequently he gave it up to the officer. It is believed that he had been in a fight much the previous night. He was taken to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, where he is held to await the result of COOGEN'S injuries. The prisoner stated that he is a cabinetmaker by trade, but refused to answer any further questions put to him by the Court. The unfortunate man was at once taken into the hotel and cared for. The physician who dressed the wound states that it will prove to be fatal. COOGEN was a member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and fought in the battle of Bull Run.

Meeting of Merchants at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A Petition for a General Bankrupt Law.

A large number of merchants, and others in favor of the passage of a National Bankrupt LAW, met at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last evening for the purpose of exchanging views on the subject, and adopting some measures by which the object in question could be attained. Mr. ROYAL PHELPS was called to the chair, and Mr. N. SULLIVAN acted as Secretary. The Chairman stated that a similar meeting was held last October by a number of gentlemen, at the request of W. E. DODGE, A. R. WETMORE, W. E. SMITH, and other prominent merchants. At that time a resolution was passed, by which a Special Committee of five was appointed to obtain information in regard to the system of the bankrupt laws, and report the same to the meeting. The ostensible object of the merchants was to induce Congress to pass a bill by which some fair compromise might be made between debtor and creditor, and the honest man protected. The Chairman further intimated that, if any persons were present with a view to secure the benefit of a bankrupt law, that was not the place for him.

The written advice of Mr. FRED. CONKLIN, concerning the passage of a General Bankrupt law, and which was addressed to the Special Committee, was then read by the Secretary. A communication was also read from ROSCOE CONKLIN, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed by Congress to investigate the subject; in which he expressed his willingness to do all in his power to aid the merchants in obtaining that object.

Mr. PHELPS remarked that the Special Committee became early convinced that a bill of some kind would be pushed through Congress at the present session. It was sufficient to believe that in the present condition of the country, the debtor's interes would push this measure. There must be certain clauses introduced into the bill to cover cases occuring in the seceding States, and altogether it was a most important time for Congress to act. The merchants hoped to get a bill that would protect the creditor against the fraudulent debtor. Assurances had been received that such a bill would be passed through Congress.

The Secretary then read a circular issued by Philadelphia merchants, which embodied many of the views entertained by the New-York merchants. On some points they differed, however, which caused the Chairman to speak of them in rather censorious terms. The Bankrupt Laws of Massachusetts were favorably considered, inasmuch as they served to protect merchants to some extent against the machinations of dishonest men.

The following report was then submitted:

The Committee appointed at the meeting held in this place on the evening of the 28th of October have to report:

That although your Committee question the expediency of passing a bankrupt law at the ensuing session of Congress solely because of the disturbed state of the country and the impossibility of enforcing its provisions in the States in rebellion, yet they believe a permanent law for the relief of unfortunate honest debtors, and for the equitable distribution of their effects among their creditors, is most desirable; and, in view of the fact that an earnest effort will be made to have a general Bankrupt law passed at an early date, they recommend that a Committee be appointed, and authorized to procure the necessary legal aid to draft a bill and submit it to a future meeting of this body.

Mr. OPDYKE fancied there were many who differed in opinion in regard to the details of the bill. He wished to know if banks and banking institutions were to be included. The gentlemen present were aware that President BUCHANAN had recommended such a law, and that the public Press advocated it strongly.

Mr. MCCURDY said the object was to get such a bankrupt law passed as would be best adapted to the commercial wants of the community.

After some further discussion the report was adopted. The following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair to draft a bill, to be submitted at some future meeting: W. G. Lambert, Seth B. Hart, A. R. Wetmore, G. W. Lane, E. S. Jaffray, N. Sullivan, Geo. Opdyke, A. C. Richards, Jno. McKillop, O. D. F. Grant. On motion, the Chairman was added to the list.

A subscription was then opened to defray legal expenses incurred in drawing up a new bill.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Special Committee to take such measures as they might deem best to secure the coöperation of their fellow-merchants in other cities in this movement.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ALLEGED THEFT OF ARMY CLOTHING.—Mr. MAHLON KINNEY, a detective in the employ of the Provost-Marshal at Washington, arrived in this City on Saturday in quest of a lot of army clothing which was sent to the Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., soon after the battle of Bull Run, but which they never received, and which, as now alleged, was taken by the sutler of the regiment, J. M. REYNOLDS. On learning the facts, Marshal MURRAY sent Deputy-Marshals HUNT and MCKAY to the pier of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, where they found fourteen cases of clothing marked J. M. R., and containing 1,000 army jackets and 334 overcoats. They were informed that REYNOLDS had been to the railroad office and told the clerks that if anyone inquired for the clothing to tell them it had not arrived. Detective KINNEY immediately procured the arrest of REYNOLDS, whom he found at his residence in Brooklyn, and also of the Quartermaster to the regiment, Mr. W. A. L. OSTRANDER, who was found at his home in Leroy-street. OSTRANDER was supposed to be implicated in the matter, from the fact that the arrival of the clothing at Washington was said to be only known to himself, the sutler and Col. LEARY, who was at that time sick in this City, and has since died. The Quartermaster, however, claims to be innocent in the matter, and shows a receipt for the clothing from the sutler, who agreed to deliver the same to the regiment at Fort Monroe. The goods are said to have been sold by the sutler to the State of Michigan. Both of the accused were committed to the Tombs, and an examination will probably be had to-day.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Dr. HAYES will meet the Geographical Society and the contributors to the Arctic Fund, at the rooms of the Historical Society, corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street, on Wednesday evening, the 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, to give an account of the proceedings and results of the expedition. It is understood that Dr. HAYES has made valuable discoveries in Arctic Geography and other branches of science, and the public will await with great interest the first report from the returned explorer. The schooner *United States*, which has carried the little band of brave men through the many perils among the ice, arrived at New-York on Thursday last, and now lies at Burling-slip. She is an object of great interest to all familiar with Arctic affairs. Her excellent condition speaks well for her good management.

ARRESTS FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—TIMOTHY MCGLINN, of this City, was arrested yesterday, by Officer CUNNINGHAM, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, upon the charge of passing a spurious $3 bill on the Hartford Bank, of Connecticut, upon WM. BECK, of No. 137 Seventh-avenue. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him in default of $500 bail.... THOMAS FARRELL, a boy of 16 years of age, was arrested by Officer FORTNER, of the Nineteenth Precinct, charged with having passed a counterfeit $5 bill on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Philadelphia, to LEWIS JORDAN, of No. 200 East Forty-seventh-street. The accused had also passed a bill of the same kind upon HUGH RILEY, of No. 199 East Forty-seventh-street, and attempted to pass a third upon JOHN KING, in Second-avenue. Justice WELSH locked him up for examination.

LECTURES.—On Thursday evening next Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER is announced to deliver a lecture at Cooper Institute, before the Young Men's Christian Association, on "The Camp and the Country." Rev. Mr. MILBURN, the blind preacher, is announced to lecture this evening, in Irving Hall, in aid of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes. Mr. FRANK WOOD, who had considerable experience as a newspaper correspondent at Charleston, last Winter, has prepared a lecture for the forthcoming lecture season, entitled "Down South in Secession time." Mr. WOOD was for some time editor of *Vanity Fair*, and has contributed to many of our most valuable magazines and newspapers.

KILLED BY A STAGE.—FREDERICK W. SEGGS, a little boy, whose parents reside at No. 13 West Twenty-fourth-street, was run over yesterday by stage No. 909 of the Fifth-avenue Line, near Twenty-fourth-street, and almost instantly killed. The body was conveyed to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-House, and the Coroner notified.

AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found in the dock at the foot of Thirty-first-street, East River, yesterday. Deceased was about 30 years of age, had dark hair, and was dressed in black.

WINTER GARDEN.—Miss JULIA DALY—who has recently met with much favor from British critics—made her appearance here, last evening, in Mr. GAYLOR'S play, called "Our Female American Cousin." Concerning the piece, it is unnecessary to add any comments to those we have already made. It is not of the kind that invites frequent consideration, although we are bound to confess that, so far as the public is concerned, it is always accepted with applause. For an actress like Miss DALY, it possesses the special recommendation of a good Yankee part, the nasalities of which are so distinct that one might play them on a comb. Whether such a being as *Pamela* ever existed on the face of the earth is beside the question; the stage Yankee (male and female) is accepted as a type of a certain kind of National joke, a sort of historical puppet, through which all the slang phrases of life may be communicated to an audience by means of a squeak. Miss DALY seems to understand thoroughly the requirements of the *rôle* she plays; her treble is magnificent, so good indeed that it is only when she sings that she seems to approach humanity and speak. For the rest, she is lively, and fairly makes the audience laugh with her. It seems to us, indeed, that judged by the average of stage Yankees, she is rather above than below it. Her performance last night was certainly hailed with pleasure, and proved a complete success.

The "Octoroon" was played as an after-piece, thus affording a sumptuous bill for the frequenters of the establishment. Mr. CLARKE having brought his engagement to a close, it became necessary to intrust the part of *Salem Scudder* to Mr. DAVENPORT, who did ample justice to it, and was applauded by an audience that yet remembered the fine impersonations of Mr. JEFFERSON and the gentlemen we have mentioned. Both pieces will be repeated to-night.

DISPATCHES FOR EUROPE.—The steamship *Arago*, which left this port on Saturday last, weather permitting, will stop at Cape Race on Wednesday evening, in order to receive dispatches for Europe. GEO. STOKER, Esq., No. 145 Broadway, New-York, will forward dispatches for her, which may be left at his office until this (Tuesday) evening.

TAMMANY HALL PRIMARIES.—The Tammany Hall Primary elections for delegates to the Aldermanic, Councilmanic and School Conventions, were held last night throughout the City. There was very little excitement, nor was there any disturbance reported worthy of note.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents,—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

The Improved Shuttle Machines manufactured by the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., No. 495 Broadway, are much superior to the Shuttle or "Lock-Stitch" machines heretofore in use. They are noiseless, rapid, simple, and adapted to all work for which the Shuttle Stitch is suitable.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances or Deformities. A female attends ladies.

MARRIED.

PHILBROOK—MILLER.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Wm. F. Collins, WM. H. PHILBROOK to GERTRUDE W., eldest daughter of Edmun Miller, Esq., all of this City.

PURDY—STOUT.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 11, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. J. B. Hagany, D. D., ALFRED E. M. PURDY, M. D., to ANNIE F., daughter of A. V. Stout, Esq., all of this City.

PRICE—STORY.—In Cherry Valley, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 6, by Rev. W. S. Twombly, Mr. ALFRED B. PRICE, of New-York, to Miss ADELIA A., youngest daughter of the late Robert Story, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

DENMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 11, ANN S., wife of A. A. Denman, and daughter of the late Nathan Peck, of this City, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her brothers, Wm. J. and J. S. Peck, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the M. E. Church, in 18th-st., been 8th and 9th avs., on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

BAUER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 11, ORIELLA EUGENIA, youngest daughter of Martha F. and William J. Bauer, M. D., aged 4 years, 8 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 13, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 40 West 24th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

CALKIN.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 11, after a short illness, MALVINA, wife of Judson H. Calkin, and daughter of Nelson H. and Henrietta Simons, aged 20 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 659 4th-st., on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

LEGREE.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 11, FREDERICK WILLIAM, son of B. M. and Rebecca Legree.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 13 West 24th-st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 9, CHARLES V. N., eldest son of Dr. D. and Sarah Ann Smith, aged 23 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral service, at Christ Church, corner of 35th-st. and 5th-av., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, Nov. 12. The relatives will please attend at his father's residence, No. 30 East 20th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CAMPBELL.—On Saturday, Nov. 9, DUNCAN PEARSALL CAMPBELL, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

BENSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 11, MARY ANN, wife of Benjamin P. Benson, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 11 A. M., from the late residence, No. 26 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

THOMAS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 11, CARRIE BLISS, youngest daughter of Henry and Lucie W. Thomas, aged 5 years and 6 months.

Funeral at 2 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon, from No. 9 Butler-st.

CONCKLIN.—In Jersey City, on Saturday evening, Nov. 9, NANCY CONCKLIN, wife of the late Jesse Conklin, in the 85th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her nephew, D. H. Megie, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 138 Wayne-st., Jersey City. Her remains will be conveyed to Washington, N. J., on Wednesday morning, by the New-Jersey Railroad, at 10 o'clock.

BROWN.—In Rye, Westchester County, on Sunday, Nov. 10, HACHALIAH BROWN, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral from Christ Church, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

MONTGOMERY.—In Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, Nov. 9, JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) morning, at 2 P. M. The Hudson River Railroad train leaves Chambers-st. at 11 A. M. for Poughkeepsie, where carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

ILSLEY.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday evening, Nov. 10, LUCY W., wife of Francis L. Ilsley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 75 Commerce-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Baltimore and St. Louis papers please copy.

PURDY.—In Bridgeport, on Saturday, Nov. 9, JOHN H. PURDY.

Funeral at Rye this day, (Tuesday,) 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad train will leave 27th-st., at 9¾ o'clock A. M.

HUNTINGTON.—In Toronto, on Friday, Nov. 8, at the residence of her grandfather, ANNIE MARTHA, wife of D. L. Huntington, M. D., of Philadelphia.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 587.—NOV. 11, 1861.
21, 75, 77, 78, 54, 1, 70, 52, 5, 44, 14, 6, 63.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 583.—NOV. 11, 1861.
67, 9, 2, 42, 78, 35, 6, 12, 21, 52, 53, 59, 36.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

"HOW ARE YOU, GEN. BOGUM?"

GREAT DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S WAR STORY,

SCOTTO, THE SCOUT;
SCOTTO, THE SCOUT;
SCOTTO, THE SCOUT;
SCOTTO, THE SCOUT;
OR,
OR,
OR,
THE UNION RANGERS.
THE UNION RANGERS.
THE UNION RANGERS.
A TALE OF THE GREAT REBELLION.
A TALE OF THE GREAT REBELLION.
A TALE OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

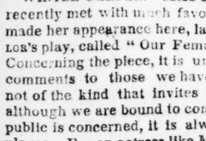
IS NOW READY AT EVERY NEWS DEPOT.

In the banner journal of American literature,
KNOWN AS
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.

"HOW ARE YOU, BLACK HORSE CAVALRY?"

UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.
$150,000
WORTH OF FURNITURE.

ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY and WALNUT,
Manufactured during the Summer at greatly REDUCED COST.
And will be sold at 20 per cent. less than the usual prices, for cash, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 Bowery, No. 141 Bowery, and No. 163 Chatham-st.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 369 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

LADIES, TAKE NOTE OF THIS.—GENUINE LUBIN'S EXTRACT can be bought for 45 cents a bottle, and GENUINE LOWE'S WINDSOR SOAP, at 19 cents a package, only for a few days, at RUSHTON'S new store, No. 838 Broadway, corner Broome-st., (branch of No. 10 Astor House.)

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,

NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR.
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL,
Major RICHARD BUTT,

Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to ($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.

Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

Families are taken care of by the authorities.

Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.

A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.

Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

TO UNASSIGNED MILITARY COMPANIES.

Two full companies can now be received in the Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, commanded by me.

This regiment has been reduced in numbers by the discharge of men who were mustered into the service for only three months; but the regiment is in a sound and prosperous condition, and is attached to Gen. Wadsworth's Brigade, stationed on Upton's Hill, Virginia, in the advance of the army of the Potomac.

It is believed that this fact will present a strong inducement to officers and men, who are desireus of entering at once into active service.

Inquiries in regard to the condition of the regiment may be made of Gen. McDowell or Gen. Wadsworth.

Communications may be addressed to me at Washington, D. C.
R. M. RICHARDSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twelfth N. Y. V., Commanding.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR COMPANY B, BROOKLYN RIFLES,

(The old Thirteenth, of Brooklyn,)
COL. STEPHEN A. DODGE commanding, now in quarters at Palace Garden, N. Y., and to leave in ten days for the seat of war.

Apply at
NO. 336 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN,
to
PETER K. DEYO, Captain.
W. T. FORBES, First Lieutenant.
A. M. SAMPSON, Second Lieutenant.

N. B.—A GOOD ORDERLY SERGEANT WANTED who can bring ten men.

LIGHT CAVALRY.—THE FIRST REGIMENT United States Lancers, which is organizing in this City, is rapidly filling up. Col SMOLINSKI, to whom is intrusted the formation of it by the War Department, is a veteran of high military attainments; he served in the Polish, French and English service, and is favorably known in the military circles of those countries. The headquarters of the regiment is the War Department, Washington, D. C., a branch of which is at No. 1 Park-place, corner of Broadway, New-York, in charge of acting Adjutant Lieutenant P. E. McTighe, to whom all communications on the business of the regiment from the loyal States are to be addressed. Gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each will receive First Lieutenancy, and in similar grade to the lowest non-commission. Privates ambitious of military honors are offered many inducements, and guaranteed speedy promotion. Pay for privates, $14 a month.

ARMY CONTRACTORS AND SUTLERS can have transportation furnished to all parts of the West by the ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

In connection with regular fast expresses, we are prepared to receipt for goods by four-day and six-day lines, at low rates? For further information, apply at our office.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S ARMY AND SUTLERS' EXPRESS, For Washington, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Hatteras, and all other points where troops are stationed, leaves office No. 59 Broadway, at 12:30 A. M., 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Packages for soldiers taken for half-price. Donation blankets for the army, when directed to a United States Quartermaster, will be carried free.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; understands French stuting; can do up muslins in the neatest style; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 228 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity, Room No. 10.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; she understands her business in either capacity; is cleanly, active, willing, and obliging; lived five years in her last place; no objections to the country. Address, for two days, No. 107 East 13th-st., corner of 3rd-av

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; the very best City references from her last place, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 6 Patchin-place, a few doors west of 6th-av., in 10th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing in a private family, or as regular laundress; is fully capable, obliging, and well recommended from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; is fully competent to take a nurse's place and do plain sewing; would like to travel with a family. Best of City references. Call at No. 446 3d-av., corner of 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; has good City references. Call at No. 137 East 26th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR WAITRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS. A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business, and can give the best of reference; has lived six years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A situation wanted by a respectable Welsh girl, in a private family, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or assist to take care of children. Best of City reference can be had. Call for two days at No. 116 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER. An American Protestant wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Call at 148 Stanton-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would do fine washing and ironing, or as waitress and chambermaid, in a genteel private family; understands her business thoroughly; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 116 West 36th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 623 Sixth-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Situation wanted by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and washing, or as nurse; good City references from her last two places. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An American girl wants a situation as chambermaid or waitress; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 206 West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game; also bread and pastry and desserts; good washer and ironer; has no objections to a short distance in the country; is accustomed to both City and country work; is capable if required to take charge of a small dairy; best of City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 32 3d-av., corner 9th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, BY a steady, respectable woman; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, pastry, &c.; will assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; has the best of City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Apply for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, first floor, up stairs, next door to the fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG AMERICAN woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or would go as head cook in a boarding-house; has good City reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 96 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a respectable Scotch Protestant girl; is a first-class cook in all its branches; understands her business, and is a good baker; will go to the country; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A RESpectable family as cook; understands her business fully, such as meats, soups and game, and is a good bread and biscuit baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., till engaged.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good bread and biscuit baker; also, all kinds of soups, meats and desserts; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 65 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED widow woman, a situation as cook in a small family, or housekeeper for a widower; no objection to children nor a short distance in the country. Call for two days, at No. 61 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. English.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as good plain cook, first-rate washer, and ironer, who has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable girl as first-class cook; one who understands cooking in all its branches. The best of City reference from her last employers. Call or address No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE spectable Scotch woman, as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 339 2d-av., if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent cook and baker, and is willing to do plain washing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 123 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS German cook, a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best references. Address K. S., Box No. 133 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry, game, and all kinds of desserts. Call at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A highly respectable young woman wishes a situation as good cook and perfectly understands her business, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Also, a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or in the nursery; is willing to go a short distance in the country; are capable and willing, and have the best of City references; would like to go together. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two respectable girls, one as cook; understands her business in all its branches, both in English and American cooking, baking, pastry, soups, game and puddings; has no objection to do the washing of a small private family, if required; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing; is neat and tidy, and capable of giving satisfaction to her employer; is a splendid washer; they both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 283 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable girls, a situation, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as good girl, as chambermaid and waitress; both thoroughly understand their business; have from fourteen months to four years recommendation. Can be seen for two days at No. 428 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable Scotch women want situations; the one as first-rate cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress. No objection to the country. First-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 133 East 24th-st., near 2d-av., top floor.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations together, one as good cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City references from their last place. Apply at No. 166 East 9th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a competent, trustworthy woman, with 5 years' City reference, a situation in City or country as cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups, jellies, game, &c.; wages $9. Also, a situation as seamstress and parlor-maid; wages $7; has filled the place of a man waiter. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or address by note.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook and washer; is an excellent plain cook, and a good washer and ironer. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st. Also, several nice Protestant girls, at moderate wages.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young girl, as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands making pies and cake; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has lived five years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a very respectable young woman; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts. Apply at No. 111 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for 2 days. The best of City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE young woman a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would take a laundress' place in a small family; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and would assist with the washing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for 3½ years. Call for two days, at No. 213 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in either City or country; is a good baker; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 17 Sheriff-st., up stairs, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework for a small family; good City reference can be given; no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 79 West 28th-st., where she can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman, who is fully competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity. Also, a neat girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Will go separate or together. Best of references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wan'ed, a situation by a respectable young woman, as good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. City reference. No objection to the country. Call at No. 343 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a middle-aged sober woman in a small private family; is a good cook and baker, a first-rate washer and ironer; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 19th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 222 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a middle-aged woman, to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Good reference given from her last employer. Call at No. 471 2d-av., top floor, front room, for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as dressmaker and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; has the best of City reference; wages $7. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 26th-st., front room, top floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young woman wants a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is smart, capable and well recommended; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., for two days, 3d floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTed, a situation by an aged Protestant woman in a small family of two or three to do the general housework and plain cooking; wages no object, wants a good, steady home; City references. Call, for three days, at No. 317 29th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., cottage in rear, top floor, front.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SCOTCH girl wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good cook and baker; also a good washer and ironer; can be well recommended; has no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as laundress, and to dress up linens, muslins and do French fluting in the best style, or will take chamberwork and fine washing; fully competent; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a respectable young woman; one who understands her business; is competent in the doing up of ladies' and gentlemen's clothes in the neatest manner; also, French fluting; three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 195 7th-av., second story, between 23d and 24th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a steady, respectable young woman, or chamberwork and assist with washing; understands her business perfectly, and has two years City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Apply for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, first floor, up stairs, next door to the fancy store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FAITHFUL woman, a situation as laundress; understands her business; can do up fine muslins, and French fluting; has the best of City reference from her late employer. Apply for two days, at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO procure a situation for a young woman who has lived with her as wet nurse for the past 18 months. She now desires a place as laundress, in which capacity she lived several years ago. Apply at her present employer's, No. 29 West 41st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, by a young woman, with two years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 166 West 14th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with good City references. Has no objections to the country. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant English girl, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant, having had five years' experience; is careful and patient, and a good plain sewer, and willing to make herself generally useful; has good reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 56 McDougal-st.; or address A. M. T., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as nurse; one who thoroughly understands taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; will be found kind and obliging. City reference given. Call at No. 147 31st-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTable English woman, a situation as nurse; will make herself generally useful and assist in sewing; has the best City reference from the most respectable families in the City. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as nurse—one who thoroughly understands taking the entire charge of an infant, or could do family sewing. The best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 491 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A CAPABLE PERSON WISHES A situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for several years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 947½ Broadway, in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as nurse and plain sewing, or as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing, and willing and obliging; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 213 East 12th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable Protestant Scotch woman, a situation as infant's nurse, or as nurse and chambermaid; would do up ladies muslins and fluting; has experience in French fluting; is also accustomed to traveling, and is not sick at sea. Good references from first-class families. Apply, for two days, at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A GERman Protestant, who speaks English, wishes a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and waitress. Call No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable girl as nurse and do plain sewing or light chamberwork; is an excellent plain cook. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—FOR THE country, a situation by a Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; or chambermaid and fine laundress; understands a little about waiting; is a good family seamstress and a competent nurse, capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Refers to her last employers. Call for 2 days at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG, HEALTHY WOman, with a full breast of milk, who has lately lost her own baby, wishes to get a baby to wet nurse at her own house. Inquire at No. 1 Mangin-st. for 3 days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman a situation as a good plain sewer and to take care of children; no objection to chamberwork; wages not so much an object as a good situation; has good City references; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as seamstress, and to take care of children, by a very competant Protestant woman; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has several years' reference. Can be seen, from 12 to 4 o'clock, at No. 26 Bond-st

AS FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY a very competent girl, who can do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner, a situation as seamstress; is a nice hand at children's clothing, shirt-making, embroidery, &c.; will take moderate wages, in the City or country; has the best of City reference; would see to grown-up children. Call, during the day, at No. 122 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class waitress wants a situation in a private family; she is willing and obliging, and neat and tidy in her habits. Best of City reference. She is fully capable to take any capacity in a private house; she is also willing to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 48 West 32d-st., two doors from Broadway.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-class waitress in a private family; would be willing to do chamberwork or assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 36 West 13th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., first floor.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A capable young woman as waitress; will do chamberwork if required; the best of City reference given from her last place, where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl wants a situation as waitress in a private family, either in the City or country. Can be seen at No. 258 East 9th-st. for two days.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a very respectable young girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; one who thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended from her last place; can produce the best of City recommendations. Call at No. 83 West 33d-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen for a week.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS already at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS CAN BE OBTAINED on application to CHARLES BOOKHAM, Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., especially excellent nurses, seamstresses, waiter-girls, &c.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man, who thoroughly understands the care of gentlemen's carriages and horses; would take charge of a green-house, and make himself useful round a gentleman's place at low terms; is a good groom and steady driver, and would milk if required; can give the best of recommendations from his last employer. Call at No. 219 Bowery, for J. N., or address Box No. 212 *Times* Office, as above.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable Protestant man; has been coachman in some of the most respectable families in the City for fifteen years; can wait on table; will be recommended as a first-class servant, and very obliging in every respect. A note left at John R. Lawrence & Co.'s, carriage-makers, No. 410 Broadway, will be attended to, or can be seen at No. 305 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family by a steady, sober man; is active and obliging, having the highest testimonials as to character and capability; would be willing to assist in gardening; can be seen at the saddler's, No. 60 East 14th-st., for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN, PARTING with his coachman, wishes to find employment for him; he is sober, faithful and reliable, and entirely capable of his business; he will be found an invaluable servant to those who should need him. Call at the saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A MOST RESPECTABLE AND experienced Protestant man wishes a situation as coachman; has the highest and most satisfactory City reference. Apply to CHAS. BOOKHAM, Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man. Can be seen at No. 10 Gramercy Park, where he has lived nine years.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class groom and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Has the best of City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—AN EXPErienced man wishes a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business in every capacity; is willing to make himself generally useful; has four years' reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at the saddlery warehouse, No. 326 4th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young man as coachman and groom; has had good experience in the care of horses and the best of reference. Apply to my last employer, No. 256 Broadway, for two days; or address SAMUEL LOWRY, saddlery, No. 923 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is a first-rate groom and steady driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; the best of reference given. Address M. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation for the winter in a private family; can take care of horses and drive; no wages, only a good home and a little clothing wanted; best of reference can be given. Address M. N., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a respectable young man; understands his business thoroughly, and is a first-rate groom; the best of reference in the City. Address or call at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted by a single young man, as coachman and gardener; he thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness, and understands perfectly the management of green-houses; is willing to make himself generally useful; is willing to go for low wages; the best of references can be produced. Address a note to J. S. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a single man, who is a good milker; understands the care of horses and all kinds of cattle; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A young man, 21 years of age, wants a situation as gardener and coachman; is a good groom, and careful driver; understands planting trees, and laying out new grounds; can milk cows if required; will make himself generally useful to his employer. Address GARDENER, Box No. 229 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—OPEN for engagement, either this Fall or by spring, a man of long practical experience, now head gardener and manager on a first-class place near this City. Wife takes charge of dairy, poultry, &c., &c. No incumbrance. For particulars, apply or address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st., New-York.

AS VALET OR WAITER.—WANTED, A situation by an English young man, to travel either to Europe, Cuba or elsewhere; understands his duties thoroughly. Apply at CHARLES BOOKHAM'S Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family, as waiter, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is not afraid of work; can come well recommended from his last place, with the best City reference; a steady place more an object than high wages; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 820 Broadway, or address J. M. for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a single young man, a Protestant; can show good City references, and can refer to the families whom he lived with in the City. Can be seen at No. 50 East 13th-st., in the store, or a note left shall be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE MAN, a situation as waiter; City reference from his last place, in which he has lived three years; can clean and care plate; no objections to the country or to travel. Seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., second door from 6th-av.; or address L. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single, steady, respectable man; no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference given. Address T. G., No. 38 4th-av., in the trunk store, for two days.

TO BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.—The advertiser, a native of this City, speaking the German and French languages, and having some knowledge of the Exchange business, is desirous of obtaining a situation as above, where strict integrity and attention to the interests of his employer would be an equivalent for the information he may receive. References undoubted. A line addressed to K., Box No. 2,700 Post-office, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—CHARGE OF A GENTLEMAN'S country-seat, by a steady, industrious man; has a practical knowledge of gardening and farming from early youth; reference of the highest character to certify regarding abilities and qualifications. Apply or address a note to G. & F., in care of A. Reid, Esq., No. 807 Broadway, for one week, which will meet with attention.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young man, in a grocery store; has been in the business about six years; understands the care of horses and driving, and has good reference from last employer. Address J. Y., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A COLORED man, making fires, attending to gentlemen's offices or rooms, or blacking boots, by the month; best references given. Apply at No. 15 East 11th-st., in the basement.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER WANTED, IN A FANCY-goods establishment, to go out of the City; salary $500 a year; must come well recommended. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, stating address and references, Box No. 3,266 Post-office.

A BOY.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIgent American boy, about 15 years old, in a Custom-house broker's office. None afraid of work need apply. Wages $2 a week. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 3,924 Post-office.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK IN A GROcery; none but those acquainted with the business need apply, at No. 308 Spring-st.

A GIRL TO ATTEND TO CHILDREN, &c.—Wanted, a girl from 14 to 16 years of age, to attend to children and make herself generally useful in the house; such a girl may find a permanent situation by applying at No. 99 Prince-st.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO housework in a small private family; must come well recommended. Call at 148 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a young woman, industrious and obliging, with City reference where parties with whom she has last lived can be seen. Call at No. 11 East 13th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday, Nov. 12.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—25 MACHINists, 30 blacksmiths, 50 carpenters and 200 seamen, ordinary seamen, boatmen and others for the United States Marine Artillery. Pay $20 per month and $100 bounty a the expiration of term of service; also, the advantage of prize money. Two complete outfits furnished each man free. Allotment tickets can be left for families or any member thereof. Apply to M. O'MALLEY, No. 486 Canal-st., corner of Watts-st.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, TWO DENTISTS to work; one as assistant in the surgical and the other in the mechanical department. Applicants by mail will state their age, if married, how long dentists, in what branch they excel, and how soon they could commence, what wages required. Also a dentul student wanted, at E. & A. PRETERRE'S, No. 159 Bowery.

HOOP SKIRT SALESMAN.—WANTED, A salesman thoroughly conversant with the skirt trade; a gentleman of taste, invention and experience in the manufacture preferred. Address SKIRTS, Post-office, Box No. 3,429, New-York.

WANTED.—A GARDENER AND FARMER, ON A small place at Greenwich, Conn. A young, sober, active man can apply at No. 25 William-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, after 11 A. M., bringing reference.

DRY GOODS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS.

FOR GENTLEMEN

SILK AND WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

CARDIGAN JACKETS,

KID, CALF, CASTOR, DUCK, BEAVER AND CLOTH GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

ELEGANT DRESS-SHIRTS AND COLLARS,

UNION RIDING BELTS,

SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SCARFS, TIES,

ROBES DE CHAMBRE, ROBES DE NUIT,

UMBRELLAS, SUSPENDERS,

ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,

SILK, MERINO, COTTON AND WOOL HOSE AND HALF HOSE.

FOR LADIES:

HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,

KNIT SHIRTS, SHETLAND FALLS,

MERINO AND SILK UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS,

UNION DRESSES,

GLOVES, GAUNTLETS AND MITTENS,

POLISH GAITERS,

COTTON, MERINO, SILK AND WOOLEN STOCKINGS,

BALMORAL HOSE FOR SKATING.

FOR CHILDREN:

KNIT HOODS, CAPS,

CLOAKS, HATS,

MITTENS AND GLOVES,

UNDERSHIRTS, VESTS AND DRAWERS,

UNION DRESSES,

INFANTS' BOOTS,

CLOTH, VELVET AND KNIT GAITERS,

COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be found elsewhere, will be found, at low prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS invite attention to A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FIGURED SILKS, CHECK SILKS, FANCY SILKS, OTTOMAN REPS, BROCHE OTTOMANS, PRINTED REPS, PRINTED MERINOS, DE LAINES AND VARIOUS WOOL PLAIDS, All at the lowest prices.

WOOL SHAWLS, SQUARE, DOUBLE AND LONG SCARFS, IN CHOICE COLORS AND NEWEST STYLES,

ALSO,

JOUVIN'S BEST PARIS GLOVES—the colors MADE TO OUR ORDER.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,

Nos. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

We offer at retail a large and attractive stock of CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS,

at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO., No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

Wholesale stock as usual, at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT of Lyons Velvet Cloaks and Sacques, of my own manufacture, will be opened for inspection on MONDAY, 11th inst., at

THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,

Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEO. CAREY.

FRENCH CIRCULARS, WITH HOODS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEO. CAREY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

PARIS AND NEW-YORK WINTER FASHIONS.

FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
CASTOR BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
SUPERFINE FRENCH CLOTH CLOAKS,
ELEGANT VELVET-FACED CLOTH CLOAKS,
LIONSKIN CLOAKS,
WATER-PROOF CLOAKS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
PROMENADE CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKS,
MISSES' CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $9, at $10, and at $12.

CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES,

At W. K. PEYTON'S

Excelsior Cloak House,

No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A LARGE VARIETY OF BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, from $8 to $14, at THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,

Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEO. CAREY.

FRENCH CIRCULARS, WITH COLLARS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEORGE CAREY.

AT THE CHEAP STORE,

3,000 Corded Nets, (good ones,) 25c.
All Linen Towels, 13c., worth 21c., large size.
Extra fine Corsets, $1; Hoop Skirts, 31c. to 63c.
Very best Kid Gloves, 63c.; none any better.
New lot Winter goods, very desirable, at CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

38c. Ribbons marked down to 25c.
Ladies' and Misses' Straw Hats, 25c. to 75c.
300 Embroidered Cambric Sets, 18c. to $1 25; very cheap.
100 Cambric Collars, 13c., 25c., 31c. and 50c., at CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

Fine Paper Cambrics, 8c.; Waist Lining, 8c.
Bleached Muslin, 8c. and 9c., worth 11c.
Very best Needles and Pins, 3c. a paper.
Auction lot Linen Handkerchiefs, a very cheap lot.
Our Ribbons all marked down to close the lot.

No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

VELVET BEAVER CLOAKS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEO. CAREY.

A NELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF MISSES' and Children's Cloaks, in all materials, at THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,

Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEO. CAREY.

R. H. MACY,

SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES, All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

No connection with any other store in the City.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PARIS-made Velvet Cloaks and Sacques, just landed, for sale AT THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,

Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEO. CAREY.

PARIS WAVED TRICOT CLOAKS—At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store. Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEORGE CAREY.

LYONS VELVET SHAWLETTES—At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEO. CAREY.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail on an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.

S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

PARIS BROWN TRICOT CLOAKS—At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEORGE CAREY.

LYONS VELVET MANTILLAS—At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEO. CAREY.

FRENCH SEALSKIN CLOAKS—IN ALL colors, at the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEO. CAREY.

SPANISH WRAPPERS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEO. CAREY.

PARIS TRICOT SILK CLOAKS—At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEORGE CAREY.

BLACK INDIA SILK CLOAKS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEO. CAREY.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND skirts exclusively. Ladies are invited to examine those celebrated Coutile corsets, manufactured expressly in Paris to Mrs. GAYNOR'S order. A large variety just received. Also, the Princess Clothilde Skirt, a very stylish shape, (new pattern Balmoral Skirt,) Last season's goods selling at panic prices. No. 843 Broadway, near Union-square.

WATER PROOF CLOAKS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store. Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEO. CAREY.

FRENCH CIRCULARS, WITH CAPES, At the United

FINANCIAL.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7.3.10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 33 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet executed for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.
MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 64 William-st., New-York, Oct. 31, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company, of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order,
RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—THE COUpons due Dec. 1 next, on Milwaukee City Readjustment Bonds will now be paid on presentation at the office of
W. SCHALL & CO.,
Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price. J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1—Cures	Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	.25
2—Cures	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	.25
3—Cures	Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	.25
4—Cures	Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum, Vomiting and Summer Complaints	.25
5—Cures	Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	.25
6—Cures	Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	.25
7—Cures	Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Indisensa and Sore Throat	.25
8—Cures	Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	.25
9—Cures	Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	.25
10—Cures	Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	.25
11—Cures	Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	.25
12—Cures	Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	.25
13—Cures	Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	.25
14—Cures	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	.25
15—Cures	Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	.25
16—Cures	Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	.50
17—Cures	Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	.50
18—Cures	Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye lids, Failing or weak Sight	.50
19—Cures	Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	.50
20—Cures	Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	.50
21—Cures	Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	.50
22—Cures	Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	.50
23—Cures	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	.50
24—General	Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	.50
25—Cures	Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	.50
26—Cures	Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	.50
27—Cures	Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	.50
28—Cures	Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29—Sore	Mouth, Stomach-ache of Adults or children	.50
30—Cures	Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	.50
31—Cures	Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	.50
32—Cures	Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	P 00
33—Epilepsy	and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 26 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS IN JUNE, 1860.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of the property sold in June, 1860, for the unpaid taxes of 1855, and the unpaid Croton water rents of 1854, is published in the *Commercial Advertiser* on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed, in default of which deazes will be issued therefor.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Oct. 22, 1861.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 9, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid; also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.
To avoid inconvenience and delay, tax-payers are earnestly requested not to wait until the last of this month.
Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested are respectfully requested to appear.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
GILBERT M. PLATT,
ISAAC DAYTON,
Committee on Finance.

COAL.

COAL.—LOCUST MOUNTAIN, LEHIGH, PEACH Orchard and Broad Mountain, warranted to be genuine articles, at lowest market prices. Also, Liverpool Orrel and English house Cannel, of the first qualities. HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre sts., and corner of Jane and West sts.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY L. HOGUET, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
TUESDAY, November 12, at 10 o'clock,
By WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT,
Salesrooms Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 750 PIECES
PARIS CLOAKINGS AND CLOTHS,
Comprising
150 pieces superior qualities Black Cloths.
150 pieces Velours Tout Laine, for ladies' cloaks.
150 pieces Velvet Cloth, for men's wear.
100 pieces drab, silver, black, brown and other colors of ich Plushes, for cloakings.
100 pieces heavy blue and brown Beaver Cloths.
100 pieces heavy black Doeskins.
ALSO,
CLOAK TRIMMINGS—A large assortment of the richest and newest styles of fancy cloak and other styles of Dress Trimmings, comprising Peleirines, Guipures, fancy Tassel Goods, Buttons and Braids.
Also, 2,050 dozen assorted colors kid finish French Cloth Gloves, of superior quality.
N. B.—The above have been received per latest arrivals, and were selected for the very best City trade.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

AUCTION NOTICE.
LOCKWOOD, BROTHERS & UNDERHILL,
No. 29 Murray-st. and No. 38 Warren-st.,
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Large and attractive sale, consisting of
SILKS, RIBBONS, DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
JACKETS,
Paris-made Neck-ties, Suspenders &c., Germantown knit goods, comprising a complete assortment of
HOODS, NUBIAS,
COMFORTS, CHILDREN'S HOSE, &c.
A line of superior Buck Mits,
Gloves, Guantlets.
A complete line of Velvet Ribbons, of the "American Fireman" Brand.
Catalogues ready early.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
Library and Office Furniture.
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, plush and hair cloth; parlor secretaries, canterburies, etageres, work tables, centre and fancy tables, secretary and library bookcases, armoir-à-glace, double-door wardrobes, library suites, chamber suites in rosewood, satinwood, oak, black walnut and mahogany; dining room suites, buffets, extension tables, chairs, lounges, centre and fancy tables, hallstands, tables and chairs, mattresses, fancy goods, &c. Making a very elegant and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, which is well worthy the notice of buyers. Sale positive. Catalogues at sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS
Will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1861, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon, by order of Adam Van Allen, Esq., Receiver of the Bank of Albany, the following securities:
20 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds, Coupons due 1st November unpaid.
110 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, $100 each.
26 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, secured by mortgage to Alanson Robinson, trustee, dated 14th November, 1853.

HENRY L. HOGUET, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
TO CLOTHIERS AND TAILORING HOUSES.
WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT,
Salesrooms Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.,
Will include in their sale of
TUESDAY, Nov. 12,
5,000 gross Prussian, alpacca, mohair, worsted and silk bindings.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, CATTLE, FARMING UTENSILS, CROPS, &c., by order of Administratrix. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, at the residence of the late D. Lynch Lawrence, Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, commencing on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and continue the sale daily.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting in part of handsome rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, pier and mantel glasses, marble top centre tables, bronze and marble clocks and candelabras, elegant walnut library table, chairs, bookcases, &c., rosewood French bedsteads, dressing tables, wardrobes, with mirrors; dressing bureaus, second suite of cottage furniture, beds and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, handsome china and glassware.
Also, a number of fine paintings, engravings and statuary, handsome carriages, barouches, rockaways and light wagons, dog-carts, large and small sleighs, single and double harness, saddles, bridles, lap robes, blankets, &c.; four fine horses, very fast, one pair cost $2,400; some farm-horses, 2 yoke of cattle, 2 bulls, 7 good cows, several heifers and calves, pigs, poultry, &c.; a large quantity of hay, oats, corn, &c., and farming utensils, &c. The horses, &c., will be sold immediately after lunch; parties taking the 11:15 train will be in time for the sale of them. The Harlem Railroad trains leave 4th-av. and 26th-st. 8:15 and 11:15 A. M. Parties can obtain conveyances at Williams Bridge, of John Morrison. The sale will be continued daily, if not rainy, till all is sold, and will close each day at 3 o'clock, P. M., to give time to those who wish to take the 5 o'clock train to New-York.
N. B.—The sale of the books and types will occupy a few days, of which due notice will be given. Should the weather prove stormy, the sale will take place the first fair day. Catalogues will be ready on the 12th inst., at the autioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or BROWN BROS., Westchester.

J. LEWIS SMITH, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE—THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, Nov. 12 and 13, at 10 o'clock each day, at the warerooms of the late firm of J. M. Doe & Co. Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., two doors east of the Bowery, J. BOYCE will sell, as above, one of the largest and best assortments of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture ever offered at auction in this City, all of which is warranted in every particular. The stock is now ready for examination, consisting of richly upholstered parlor suits of rosewood and walnut, in French brocatel and other fashionable coverings, elegant rosewood etageres, with heavy French-plate backs, ladies' secretoires, music cabinets, plain and richly carved centre and sofa tables, with statuary marble tops, oak and walnut buffets, a part of which are of new and elegant designs, extension dining-tables, in every variety of style and finish, lounges, dining-room and library chairs, rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak chamber furniture in great variety, all beautifully finished with plate glass and marble tops, bureaus and washstands, splendid rosewood armoirs, with heavy plate-glass doors, walnut and mahogany wardrobes, hall tables, hall stands and chairs, straw, cane-seat and upholstered reception chairs, a variety of plain furniture, &c., &c., all of which was manufactured by J. M. Doe & Co. for their custom trade. Catalogues ready on the day before the sale.

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT—JAMES L. CHEESEMAN against JAMES H. STURGES, ANDREW THORP and THOMAS S. THORP.—Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action the 7th day of August, 1861, I, Murray Hoffman, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, 1,867 shares of $25 each, of the Capital Stock of the New-York Ice Company.—Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1861.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Defendants' Attorneys.
MURRAY HOFFMAN, Jr., Referee.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO, &c.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton, a large assortment of rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany parlor, library, dining and bedroom furniture. Also, a large number of Brussels and ingrain carpets. Also, a rosewood upright piano, in good order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine pair bay horses, the property of a gentleman gone to Europe; they are very stylish, gentle and kind in all harness and under the saddle, about 15 hands, 9 and 10 years old; very desirable for family use.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, wardrobes, washstands, stoves, suites in haircloth, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, hair and other mattresses, oilcloths, feather-beds, cutlery, wood and willow ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of almost every style of Winter goods. Also, a large lot of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES and brogans, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a desirable assortment of goods well adapted to City and country trade. Catalogue on morning of sale.

CAMELLIAS, CAPE JESAMINES, AZALeas, &c., &c., at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 John-st. The sale will consist of a general assortment of extra size green-house plants, from CHARLES MOORE, Yorkville.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

TEETH.—J. SMITH DODGE & SON, NO. 10 East 17th-st., New-York, set the best kind of artificial teeth, on a fine gold plate, with vulcanite base, at $2 each tooth.

CASH ADVANCES ON FLOUR AND GRAIN in store, by WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., No 6 Hanover-st., *Post* Building.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right o the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.
A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.
Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.
For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of anydisagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜
Accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜
is on the outside wrapper. *All others are unwilling counterfeits.*

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health, or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 30 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work. He considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 379 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. POWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

"HUMAN FRAILTY,"—A POPULAR ILLUStrated Medical Work, published by the author, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 18 Bleecker-st., Sold by him, and from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 Cents, in postage stamps, sent free everywhere. Consultations as usual.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless the proper means be used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—8:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at White Plains and all stations north to Chatham Four Corners, and at Kinderhook, to land New-York passengers.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations north of Yorkville.
For White Plains—8:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6:45 P. M., from 26th-st, depôt, stopping at all stations.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from White-st. depôt, stopping at all stations.
For Williams Bridge—8:15, 11:15 A. M., and 2:30, 4, 5, 6:45 and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations.
Returning, will leave Albany, 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains, and at Kinderhook on signal for New-York passengers only. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fremont. White Plains, 6:30, 7:15 and 10 A. M., and 4:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 6 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:30 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M. for Syossett; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., and 12:30, 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M., for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

been given to men to violate the rights of private property, and outrages have been committed for which no redress has as yet been made. I have just been apprised of a glaring case, which is probably one of many. One JAMES B. LEACH contracted with Col. INGALLS, Division Quartermaster, to furnish wood for the army encamped in the vicinity of Arlington Heights, at $4 per cord. He has a similar contract with BOYD & CARTER & Co., Government contractors in Washington, at the same price. To fill these contracts, LEACH has gone on to the property of citizens in Virginia, and cut down their timber without asking for permission, and against their protest, and by this means, according to his own statement, has put up for the army about five hundred cords of wood a day, which is hauled by Government wagons to the points where it is wanted. Over two hundred cords have thus been taken by LEACH from the land of COOPER CORBETT, a citizen of Broome County, New-York, though Mr. CORBETT'S son and agent protested against the outrage. Other loyal citizens suffer in the same way. Of course, LEACH has neither paid for, nor does he intend to pay for the wood taken, and as it costs him only about a dollar a cord, he makes a great profit. And the Government buys the wood at $4, it certainly is not intended to reimburse citizens who are thus robbed, as well as pay the contractor. Quartermaster MEIGS and Col. INGALLS have both been apprised of these facts, but INGALLS has refused to interfere. In some instances the owners of the property have offered to furnish the wood to the Government, and haul it themselves, at the same rate, the hauling now being done by the Government. In this way the property of private citizens is despoiled by Government contractors. The matter being referred to the military Governor of Alexandria, he gave the following opinion:

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 9, 1861.

It is sufficiently obvious that Mr. LEACH is feloniously depredating upon the property of COOPER CORBETT, and were there civil authority to reach him, he is liable to a criminal prosecution, the result of which should send him to the State Prison.

The wood cut and removed by him from the land of the said COOPER CORBETT, is evidently the property of the said CORBETT, and whose authorized agent has a right to seize upon, and sell it, and those who may purchase it have an undoubted right to do so, and free from liability for damage.

(Signed,) W. R. MONTGOMERY,
Brigadier-General Commanding, Alexandria.

COMPLAINTS OF CLAIMANTS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Loud complaints are daily received from claimants against the Government that they are unable to get the amounts due them, even when audited and allowed. The cause of the delay exists in the fact that the Government is now paying off the troops, which requires all the moneys received. As soon as the troops are paid for the past three months' service, which will be in a few days, Government creditors will suffer no further delay at the hands of the Treasurer for the next two months.

FROM THE REGULARS TO THE VOLUNTEERS.

Lieut. WALTER M. WILSON, of the Fourth Regular Cavalry, has been permitted by the War Department to take the position of Major of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, *vice* COOPER, resigned.

COL. HINCKS, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

It will be recollected that Gen. STONE issued a general order in which he censured certain statements contained in the report of Lieut.-Col. HINCKS, of the Ninteenth Massachusetts Regiment. I am credibly informed that Col. HINCKS has written a letter to Gen. STONE, demanding a Court of Inquiry.

LOSS OF HORSES.

Owing to the bad weather and the want of shelter for our horses, from two to three are dying daily in each of the cavalry regiments. The losses of a single fortnight would be more than sufficient to pay for the lumber and to build the necessary sheds.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS FROM THE FOREIGN SERVICE.

About fifty letters a week are received by the President from officers of the armies of Europe offering their services to the Government. They come from Great Britain, France, Prussia, the German States, Austria, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden and Russia.

THE PRISONS IN WASHINGTON.

The prison corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Thirteenth-street is now used for the detention of persons accused, but whose cases have not been examined into. Those whom the evidence warrants in detaining in custody for any length of time are placed in the old Capitol Prison.

THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

Hon. A. W. BRADFORD, who has just been elected Governor of Maryland by the loyal citizens of that State, is in the City. This visit has reference to advancing the loyal interests of Maryland, and to secure a perfect unity of action between the State and the Government. He visited the President to-day, in company with Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S FAMILY.

Gen. MCCLELLAN'S family arrived to-day, and immediately proceeded to his residence corner of H and Fifteenth streets.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

Misapprehensions having existed touching the Postmaster General's order of the 31st of October, Postmasters will recognize it as follows:

The certificate soldier's letter may be signed by any acting field or staff officer in the service of the United States, as well as the Major, and when so certified, letters may be forwarded without prepayment of postage, which must, however, be collected at the office of delivery as before.

JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

COL. BLAIR.

Col. FRANK P. BLAIR will leave here this afternoon fot Missouri, to rejoin his regiment.

RECOGNIZED.

FREDERICK KUNE has been recognized by the President as Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimer, for the States of New-York, Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

TESTING PROJECTILES.

A Commission, consisting of Col. HUNT, Lieut.-Col HUDSON, and Lieut.-Col. HAYES, has been appointed by Gen. MCCLELLAN, to test the qualities of different projectiles. They are daily making their experiments near the Capitol, the firing being done from Parrott guns, at a target a mile distant.

CONSUL TO NICE.

JAMES LESLEY, Jr., U. S. Consul to Nice, is in the city, getting his instructions. He will probably leave for Europe next week.

A NEW HOSPITAL AT ALEXANDRIA.

The Government has taken the Newton House of Alexandria for a Hospital. The building will accommodate 2,000 patients.

Fort Lyon is nearly completed.

JOHN W. FARMER AT WORK.

JOHN W. FARMER, of New-York, is distributing delicacies gratis among New-York troops.

Gen. BUELL leaves for Kentucky to-morrow.

SICKNESS IN THE FIRST NEW-JERSEY BRIGADE.

Gen. KEARNEY'S Brigade averages two hundred and twenty-five sick continually, and one death per week.

RELEASED FROM FORT WARREN.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 11.

Ex-Mayor BANKER, of Mobile, and WM. PIERCE of New-Orleans, were to-day discharged from Fort Warren,

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL FORCES.

ROLLA, Mo., Monday, Nov. 11.

All our sick and wounded in Springfield, able to be removed, were to leave there Saturday night, for St. Louis, and orders had been given to have the rest start as soon as they are able.

Gen. PRICE had fallen back eight miles from Cassville, near the State line, and was moving South. It was believed to be reliably ascertained that his policy was to lead our army on, but not to fight it; simply to keep a large force there so as to draw troops from the Mississippi Valley. The general belief in his camp was, that St. Louis would soon be in the hands of the rebels from Columbus, Ky.

There had been a good deal of trouble about slaves who had escaped into Gen. LANE'S and other camps, and Gen. HUNTER had given owners permission to search our camps, and reclaim them if they could find them.

The ten missing men of Gen. FREMONT'S body guard had returned to Springfield from Cassville. They report Gen. PRICE'S force to be about 30,000 strong with 30 pieces of artillery, 12 pieces of which had recently been received from Memphis, whence other supplies were being received.

BRILLIANT SKIRMISH NEAR KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, Nov. 11.

This morning, at 10 A. M., Col. ANTHONY, with 150 mounted men, was attacked on an open prairie, about ten miles from this place, by 600 rebels, under command of UPTON HAYES, and after a desperate struggle, the rebels retreated, seeking shelter in the woods, from which they were again routed.

Col. ANTHONY then fell back about six miles to await reinforcements, which will speedily be forwarded to him. This is supposed to be the same band of rebels that captured a part of Col. SCHIELDS' company of Fremont Hussars near Little Santa Fé. It is said that there are upwards of 1,000 armed rebels in this county.

THE BATTLE OF BELMONT.

Full Particulars of the Affair — National Forces retiring before Overwhelming Numbers—Reason of the Repulse.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

CAIRO, Thursday, Nov. 7.

Having returned from the disastrous, yet glorious, expedition down the river at too late an hour to furnish you the full information for your paper of to-day, by the telegraph, I avail myself of one hour's leeway in which to write, to send by a train that is now making up to leave.

When it was proposed to start an expedition down the river, the best information that had been received at headquarters left the impression that there was but a small garrison of rebels at the little town of Belmont, Mo., nearly opposite Columbus, and its proximity to Columbus, the rebel headquarters, made its occupancy desirable as a strategical point. In order that its occupation should be effected with the least possible expenditure of blood, and without precipitating a general battle, the movement was kept, or attempted to be kept, a profound secret. But the result proves that there were traitors in camp, who availed themselves of the earliest possible information, and not unlikely of full details of the expedition, which were transmitted without delay to the rebels in ample time for them to complete perfect preparations for our reception.

Last evening the detail for the expedition was announced, composed as follows:

Twenty-seventh Illinois Regiment, Col. BUFORD.
Thirtieth Illinois Regiment, Col. FOUKE.
Thirty-first Illinois Regiment, Col. LOGAN.
Twenty-second Illinois Regiment, Col. DOUGHERTY.
Seventh Iowa Regiment, Col. LAUMAN.
Taylor's Chicago Battery, Capt. TAYLOR.
Two companies of Cavalry, Capts. DELANO and DOLLEN.

The whole was under command of Gen. GRANT. Gen. MCCLERNAND accompanied the expedition and rendered very valuable assistance, taking the immediate command of the Cairo troops as one division of the advance, the Bird's Point troops constituting a second division under Col. DOUGHERTY.

The force embarked upon the steamers *Alex. Scott, Chancellor, Memphis* and *Keystone State*, the whole under the escort of the gunboats *H. O. Tyler* and *Lexington*.

The total available force of the expedition was about three thousand five hundred.

The design was to reach Belmont just before daylight, but owing to unavoidable delays in embarking, it was 8 o'clock before the fleet reached Lucas Bend, the point fixed upon for debarkation. This is about three miles north of Columbus, Ky., on the Missouri side. The enemy were encamped upon the high ground back from the river, and about two and a half miles from the landing. From their position they could easily see our landing, and had ample time to dispose their forces to receive us, which they did with all dispatch. They also sent a detachment of light artillery and infantry out to retard our march and annoy us as much as possible.

A line of battle was formed at once on the levee, Col. FOUKE taking command of the centre, Col. BUFORD of the right, and Col. LOGAN of the left.

The advance from the river bank to the rebel encampment was a running fight the entire distance, the rebels firing and falling back all the way, while our troops gallantly received their fire without flinching and bravely held on their way, regardless of the missiles of death that were flying thick and fast about them. The way was of the most indifferent character, lying through woods with thick underbrush, and only here and there a path or rough country road.

The three divisions kept within close distance of each other, pressing over all obstacles and overcoming all opposition, each striving for the honor of being first in the enemy's camp. This honor fell to the right division, led by Col. BUFORD. It was the gallant Twenty-seventh Illinois who, with deafening cheers, first waved the Stars and Stripes in the midst of the rebel's camping ground. The scene was a terribly exciting one—musketry and cannon dealing death and destruction on all sides; men grappling with men in a fearful death struggle; column after column rushing eagerly up, ambitious to obtain a post of danger; officers riding hither and thither in the thickest of the fight, urging their men on, and encouraging them to greater exertions; regiments charging into the very jaws of death with frightful yells and shouts, more effective as they fell upon the ears of the enemy than a thousand rifle balls—and in the midst of all is heard one long, loud, continuous round of cheering, as the Star Spangled Banner is unfurled in the face of the foe, and defiantly usurps the mongrel colors that had but a moment before designated the spot as rebel ground.

In the hurry in which I am compelled to write this letter, I have no time to arrange a clear and concise narrative of the battle, if that were possible, in the excitement now existing here. But as confusion and excitement prevail on all sides, and part of the regiments are now at Bird's Point, and just now inaccessible from here, and others are away in camps on this side of the river, the particular exploits of the different corps cannot be given in this communication.

The Twenty-second boys have the honor of having silenced and captured a battery of twelve pieces, which had been dealing destruction with marked success. The Thirtieth had been badly cut up by this battery, and were straining every nerve to capture it. They express considerable disappointment that the prize was snatched from them. They turned away in search of new laurels, and in charging into the very midst of the camp, were drawn into an ambuscade, where they were again suffering terribly, though maintaining their ground unflinchingly, when the Thirty-first came to their assistance.

An impetuous and irresistable charge was then made, that drove the rebels in all directions, and left the field in possession of the Federal forces. The rebel camps were fired, and with all their supplies, ammunition, baggage, etc., was totally destroyed.

The discovery, on the Kentucky side, that we were in possession of their camp, led to an opening of the rebel batteries from that direction upon us. The fire was very annoying, the more so as we were not in position to return it.

Just at this juncture the report was brought to Gen. GRANT by Lieut. PITTMAN, of the Thirteenth Illinois Regiment, who had, with his company, (F,) been on scouting duty, that heavy reinforcements were coming up to the rebels from the opposite side of the river. Indeed, the discovery was also made that the enemy were pouring over the river in immense numbers, and the danger was imminent that our retreat would be cut off. The order to fall back to the boats was therefore given, but not a moment too soon. The way was already filled with rebel troops, and as we had fought our way up to the encampment, so we were obliged to fight back to our boats, and against desperate odds. But the men were not lacking in courage, and fought like veterans, giving ample demonstration of their determination. Every regiment of Federal troops suffered more or less severely in their return march, but the general opinion prevails that the rebels suffered far greater losses than we. Wherever they made a stand we put them to flight, and, although we lost many brave men, either killed, wounded or taken prisoners, we made at least two of their men bite the dust for every one that fell from our ranks. Our regiments all reached their boats, though with considerably thinned ranks.

We also brought away, as near as can be ascertained, two hundred and seventy-five prisoners, two cannon, and a quantity of muskets, small arms, equipments, blankets, &c.

Our losses, as far as known at the present writing, are as follows:

Twenty-second Illinois Regiment: Col. DOUGHERTY was wounded on the field, and is now missing. It is supposed he was taken prisoner. Capt. SHELLON, killed; Lieut. SMITH, killed, and four privates of his company missing.

Thirtieth Illinois Regiment: Maj. MCCLERKIN, wounded, and supposed to be taken prisoner. Capt. MCKINLEY, killed; Lieut. DOTTERY, killed; Sergeant GOODWIN, missing: supposed to have been taken prisoner. When last seen, he was ministering to the wounded, and refused to leave them. Besides the above, there are one hundred and sixty-two missing from the regiment.

Thirty-first Regiment: Company A, twenty missing. Company B, six killed and two wounded. Company C, Capt. Looney, wounded; private McGowan, killed; seven wounded and three missing. Company D, two killed and wounded, and five missing. Company E, two killed, two wounded and fifteen missing. Company F, Capt. Rigby wounded by a spent grape-shot and taken prisoner; Orderly Sergeant Lappea killed; private Lawrence, and eight others, killed; privates Jesse Rotherfield, P. Hagers and four others wounded; ten missing. Company G, Lieut. Strickler and a private wounded slightly; five missing. Company H, Second Lieut. Roberts, private Joseph Bowles and eighteen others missing. Company I, Capt. McCook and —— Brochu captured; thirty missing; the number of wounded has not yet been ascertained. Company K, Corporal Van Kening, private J. C. Cole and another private killed. Capt. Summerville wounded in the hand. The Assistant Surgeon of the regiment, Dr. Whitnale, was taken prisoner while ministering to the wounded. Lieut.-Col. White had several narrow escapes; four bullet holes appear in different parts of his clothing, but he escaped unhurt.

Of the troops at Bird's Point no information whatever can be obtained to-night.

TAYLOR'S Chicago Battery lost one of their guns, but captured two from the enemy in return.

The battery captured in the engagement in the midst of the encampment we were obliged to leave behind. The guns, however, were first carefully spiked.

Gen. GRANT was everywhere in the thickest of the fight, and performed wonderful deeds of bravery. The men never tire of lauding his gallantry. He had two horses shot from under him.

Gen. MCCLERNAND was also among the bravest of the brave, and won imperishable laurels. He lost one horse from under him, and a second was wounded, when he mounted a gun that had just been captured, and rallied his men to fresh onslaughts.

Capt. BIELASKER, of Gen. MCCLERNAND'S staff, was killed by a cannon ball.

Capt. DRESSER, of the same staff, had a horse shot from under him.

Assistant Adj.-Gen. BOWMAN, though equally conspicuous in the fight with the other officers, was the only one of the General's staff that was not wounded or hurt.

It is reported at headquarters, that Col. LAUMAN, of the Seventh Iowa Regiment, is dangerously wounded.

Brigade Quartermaster HATCH is wounded in the leg. He was the last to embark for the return, staying behind, regardless of personal danger, to assist all on board.

The best information I can gather to-night, places our loss at from 300 to 500. I think 350 will cover it.

The battle lasted from 11 o'clock in the morning until sundown. Had the day been longer, we should have stood the ground later, and doubtless have achieved a decided victory.

The rebel loss must be greater than ours. Among the killed was Col. JOHN V. WRIGHT, of the Fifteenth Pennessee Regiment, formerly member of Congress from that State. It is supposed that the rebel camp at Belmont numbered not less than 7,000. These were wholly routed by the gallant assaults of our little band of less than 4,000. Our fatigued and wounded men were then obliged to overcome a body of 5,000 fresh troops in fighting their way back to the boats. Such fighting against odds so vastly superior is seldom recorded.

The rebel reinforcements crossed directly opposite Columbus, and their movements were concealed from the gunboats as well as from our main forces, until they had formed on the Missouri side and were marching up to cut off our retreat to the boats, when our scouts discovered them, and reported to Gen. GRANT, as stated above.

I have no time to give the unfounded rumors and reports that are now floating about, and close in great haste.

THE ATTACK PART OF A MOVEMENT AGAINST COLUMBUS.

Before the report of Col. OGLESBY'S rout of JEFF. THOMPSON had reached Chicago the *Tribune* of that city commented as follows on the movement against Belmont:

"Since the disaster at Belmont, we dread to hear of the remainder of the expedition. We violate no confidence, and give, at this late day, no information to the enemy, when we say that the movement southward was made, or was to be made, in two columns—one that attacked at Belmont, and was repulsed, and the other designed for New-Madrid, by the ridge road, in the rear of Bird's Point. This last column, under command of Col. OGLESBY, consisted of about 3,000 men—the Eighth, Eleventh, Eighteenth and Twenty-ninth Regiments of Illinois troops, Captain NOLEMAN'S Cavalry, and Captain SCHWARTZ'S Missouri Artillery. We learn that they would proceed southward, and, passing the other column, make their way to New-Madrid, and there wait for MCCLERNAND'S men, after their victory, to come up! This was the plan. It may not have been carried out. But if an attempt has been made in that direction, and OGLESBY has pushed on toward New-Madrid, he is in great danger, and we are not without the most serious apprehension that he has been attacked in the rear and destroyed by the regiments that cut up our boys at Belmont. At any rate, we dread to hear, though we hope that since we had reliable advices from the seat of war the plans have been changed, and OGLESBY is safe!"

REASONS OF THE FAILURE.

The Chicago *Tribune* explains the cause of the disaster as follows:

"We have no heart to comment upon the affair at Belmont, in which our troops appear to have been badly served. When the particulars of the disaster are received, and we have facts for the groundwork of judgment, we may have a word to say. This, however, is timely now: The organizer of the expedition has not been able to keep his own secrets. On Wednesday afternoon, we met a friend on the street—a gentleman in civil life, who had no right to know anything of the matter—and by him we were put in possession of all the facts in relation to the contemplated attack. He had received it from a civilian who left Cairo on Monday or Tuesday; but where he got his information we have not learned. We take it for granted that the movement was common talk in Cairo; nay, we have proof of the fact in two letters received in this city from privates in the camp, in which the expedition is mentioned. Now, the officers ought to know that their post is full of spies, and that all that is of consequence, as well as much that is immaterial, is probably communicated to the enemy; and that the news of their movement preceded them. As far as we can comprehend the particulars of the fight, from the facts before us, this seems evident; and the design was, doubtless, well laid to draw our troops in there, and then get in their rear and cut them off—a design that appears to have failed in execution only by their courage and determination, which enabled them to cut their way out. Why, we ask, have we continually to contend with the disposition of our own commanders to blab?

We have no cause to be ashamed of the performance of our boys in their first encounter. They seem to have borne themselves nobly, and we can only regret that their courage and devotion were not crowned with victory."

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

National Troops Captured at Wyandotte---The Town Burnt.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Monday, Nov. 11.

Guyandotte, Va., on the Ohio River, 36 miles below here, was attacked last night by 600 rebels, and out of 150 National troops stationed there, only about 50 escaped; the rest were killed or taken prisoners. The rebels, both male and female, fired from the houses on our men.

Three steamers, which passed down last night, were compelled to put back. These steamers went back to Guyandotte at 10 o'clock this morning with 400 Nationals, from Point Pleasant, but nothing has been heard from them since.

Three steamers have passed up since the skirmish and report not a person to be seen in town.

GUYANDOTTE BURNT BY OUR TROOPS.

GALLIPOLIS, Monday, Nov. 11.

The steamer *Empire City* has just arrived from Guyandotte. The rebel portion of the inhabitants, it appears, were looking for the attack, and had a supper prepared for the rebel cavalry, who were headed by the notorious JENKINS, and numbered 800. Eight of our men were killed, and a considerable number wounded and taken prisoners. The rebel loss is not known.

Col. ZIEGLER'S Fifth Virginia Regiment, on its arrival, fired the town, and the principal part is now in ashes. The rebels left about an hour before the arrival of Col. ZIEGLER.

TRIAL OF PIRATES POSTPONED.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 11.

The trial of the *Petrel* pirates has again been postponed, on account of the absence of Capt. PURVIANCE, of the Navy. FRANK ALBAN, one of the pirates, died in prison of consumption. He was to appear as a witness for the prosecution.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTNRS.

Ppesentation of Colors to the Ira Harris Cavalry.

Speeches of Senator Harris, Col. De Forest, Surveyor Andrews, and Others.

The ceremony of presenting the colors to the Ira Harris Cavalry, which had been postponed from Saturday, on account of the weather, took place yesterday afternoon, at Camp Scott, where the regiment is encamped, in the presence of some five hundred spectators, a considerable proportion of whom were ladies. Hon. IRA HARRIS, United States Senator from the State of New-York, whose name has been taken by the regiment, and who was requested to present the flags, invited the Collector of the port, the Surveyor, and others, to accompany him to Staten Island, to participate in the ceremony. Mr. ANDREWS accordingly placed the revenue steamer *Tiger* at the service of the party, who proceeded to Vanderbilt Landing, where carriages were in waiting to convey them to the encampment. Judge HARRIS, the Surveyor, Deputy Surveyors ISAACS and GRAHAM, and several other Cnstom-house officials, with their ladies, were on board. While waiting for the arrival of the party, the regiment was marched in companies to the parade-ground, where they were drawn up in line, each company carrying its guide-colors of red and white, on which was inscribed the company letter. Upon the arrival of the guests, a review of the regiment took place, which was concluded by paying the honors of a marching salute to the honored Senator, who occupied the stand, and stood uncovered as they marched by. The regiment was then drawn up in front of the stand, which was near the centre of the plain, in form of a hollow square, the officers, some thirty in number, in full dress uniforms, advancing to the front. Col. DE FOREST occupying the centre of the group. The colors were then unfurled, when Senator HARRIS spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF SENATOR HARRIS.

COL. DE FOREST, OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE IRA HARRIS GUARD: I am here to-day to perform a most pleasing service. It is to me one of the proudest moments of my life. To-morrow, many of you will depart for the seat of war, there to take part, actively and successfully, I trust, in the great encounter in which our country is now engaged with treason and rebellion. The rest of you will soon follow. Before you go, I desire to place in your hands and commit to your keeping a most sacred deposit—one which I am sure you will be ready to defend with your hearts' best blood. Look upon that standard. Behold these stars and stripes. As the star of Bethlehem has been, for ages, the great centre of religious hope, so these stars and stripes are the emblem of all we hold dear as Americans. Upon these the patriot rests his best hopes. They are the great beacon-light of oppressed humanity throughout the world. And yet these stars and stripes—so precious in the eyes of every true American—and now ten-fold more precious than ever before—were, a little while ago, at Fort Sumter—in one of the States represented by these stars, basely, ignominiously *shot down*. The news which comes to us, this morning, encouages the belief that our flag has again been planted, and now floats in triumph over the polluted soil of South Carolina. The outrage at Fort Sumter was committed not by a foreign foe—this could have been endured—but by the coward hands of traitors. This was too much to bear. At their country's call, hundreds of thousands of patriotic men have gone forth to avenge the insult and suppress this most atrocious rebellion—the most atrocious that the world ever saw. Hundreds of thousands more are ready to go when ever their country needs them. Neither men nor money shall ever be wanting until this great rebellion is utterly extinguished. This is the great and noble errand upon which you go. I think I know the men to whom I speak. They are brave men—they are patriotic men. I trust and believe there is not one of you who would not pour out his blood like water, to save his country from destruction or dishonor. How gladly would I go with you. Did my circumstances permit, I would march with you to-morrow, and share with you the perils and the glory of the patriot soldier. But though I cannot go, I rejoice that my name and honor are to go with you. I know they will be safe in your hands. Col. DE FOREST, as the representative and leader of this noble band of men, I commit this standard to your hands. Keep it—stand by it—defend it, even with your life. Let it be rent and marred in the intensity of the conflict to which you go, but let it never be dishonored by the polluting touch of a traitor's hand. And I ask you—both you, and the men of your command—now and here, in the presence of this large assemblage, to record your vow, that, God helping, you, this banner shall not pass from your hands until it shall wave in graceful triumph over the very grave of treason. And Colonel, I have yet another equally delightful office to perform. The duty has been assigned to me of presenting to you this other flag. It comes from delicate hands. It is the united gift of love and patriotism. Take it with you, and, when far away upon the tented field, let it be to you for a memorial of the loved ones you leave behind you. And when you come to meet the foe in battle, let it, with talismanic power, nerve your arm to strike heavier, deadlier blows in your country's cause. And now, Colonel, officers and men, farewell. I shall watch your movements with the intensest interest. Whatever my humble efforts can accomplish for your welfare or comfort shall be done. But the life of a soldier is no holiday life. I know you will endure hardships as good soldiers—that you will brave even death itself in a cause so glorious. Some of you will fall in battle. Oh, it is a glorious death thus to die. Some of you—most of you, I hope—will live to return. But come not back, I charge you, until you come covered all over with glory, to receive the plaudits of a grateful country.

The address made a profound impression, and was frequently interrupted by cheers from the whole Regiment.

Col. DE FOREST replied as follows:

SPEECH OF COL. DE FOREST.

HONORED SIR AND KIND FRIENDS: In the name and in behalf of my whole command, I tender you our heartfelt thanks for the honor you have this day vouchsafed to us. I feel, and I am sure every one of us feels, that there could be but one day more proud than this, that day when, covered with honor and glory, we carry your beautiful gift to victory. We feel too, Sir, that you have imposed upon us a double duty. We have not only to protect these flags with our lives, but you have been pleased to lend to us your name; you have confided to us your honor—that honor which I know is to you "dearer far than life is dear." But rest assured, Sir, you could not have intrusted it to more honest breasts. There is not on this ground one who would not rather seek his death at the cannon's mouth than that any act of his should sully your fair fame, or tarnish in the slightest degree your honor. The responsibility we accept, and in accepting it we will pray the Overruling Power so to direct our course that our every act may be to you a source of pride,—our every deed bring new lustre to your name. Fair friends, when upon the battle-field we look upon those glorious Stars and Stripes, the thought that they were presented by your hands, will nerve our hearts, will strengthen our arms and render more firm the grasp upon our swords. Under that banner, and in such a righteous cause as that in which we are about to act our part, we must win; victory must be ours; there's no such word as fail. Soldiers, remember this day; let not the remembrance of your duty and responsibility be for one moment effaced from your memory; be true to the righteous cause; be true to the name of IRA HARRIS; be true to yourselves, and "It must follow as the night the day, you cannot then be false to any one." Remember that we are about to fight for that Constitution bequeathed to us by our forefathers, and let your motto be, "Death to Traitors."

Again my kind friends, accept our thanks for your gifts. We cannot expect to return them to you unsoiled and untorn, but this we will promise, that sooner than return them disgraced by cowardice, or stained by dishonor, we will leave our bones to whiten on the battle-field. With a hope that we may all return safe, and that no one of this large assembly may ever have cause to regret this day, I bid you all a kind farewell."

The conclusion of the Colonel's response was greeted with cheers, in which the ladies participated by waving their handkerchiefs, and manifesting the greatest enthusiasm.

On receiving the flags, the Colonel called for three cheers, which were given with a will. The regimental color of blue, most beautifully embroidered on both sides, and with the ensign, is the gift of lady friends of the officers.

Calls were then made for Judge DAVIES, who came forward and spoke briefly, with great force and eloquence. Hon. RUFUS S. ANDREWS, the Surveyor, and Rev. DR. VOGEL, of Oneida County, also addressed the regiment, their remarks eliciting much applause. Capt. LYON ISAACS commanded the first squadron, to whom was confided the honor of escorting the colors. Lieut.-Col. MCVICKAR, of the Second Regiment, then invited the party to partake of refreshments, and the assemblage adjourned to the house, where arrangements had been made to entertain them. These proceedings and the inspection of the grounds occupied the remaining portion of the afternoon. When Senator HARRIS left the encampment the regiment was drawn up along the road, and greeted him with prolonged cheering.

The regiment is ordered to march to-day. The horses and equipments will be sent by the Camden and Amboy route, and the men will follow soon by the New-Jersey Railroad.

The names of the Staff officers are as follows:

Colonel, O. DE FOREST; Lieutenant-Colonel, Robt. Johnstone; First Major, F. G. Vought; Second Major, James Davidson; Adjutant, —— Bacon; Surgeon, Jno R. Cooper; Assistant-Surgeon, —— Vandeveser; Quartermaster, Jno. R. Richardson; First Battalion Quartermaster, Linson S. De Forest; Chaplain, Robert R. Thompson; Second Battalion do., Moses Mintzent.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

This Regiment, Col. PAUL FRANK, which has been encamped for some time past on Staten Island, left yesterday for the seat of war. It numbers nearly 1,000 men, all of whom are fully uniformed, equipped and armed. The regiment did not land in this City, but proceeded direct to Amboy, from which place the cars were taken for Philadelphia, *en route* for Washington. A list of the officers has already been given; the following are the field officers:

Colonel, PAUL FRANK.
Lieutenant-Colonel, P. LICHENSTEIN.
Major, C. FRIEDENBURG.

THE TWENTY-THIRD MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

This regiment left Boston at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and will arrive at Pier No. 3, North River, at 9 o'clock this morning. The Sons of Massachusetts, resident in New-York and vicinity, are requested to meet at the Pier at 8½ o'clock, A. M., where Marshals will be in attendance to furnish badges and to join in the escort. The officers of the regiment, by invitation of the Sons, will partake of a *dejeuner* at the Astor House, at which not only the sons, but their wives, the daughters of the Old Bay State, will be present. Rev. Dr. TYNG will make the welcoming address, and brief and interesting speeches from other distinguished personages are expected, including Col. BROWN, Private Secretary of the Governor of Massachusetts; PARKE GODWIN, Esq., of the *Evening Post*, and others. Tickets can be obtained at the Astor House, and No. 203 Broadway. Ample and excellent provision has been made for the men at the Park Barracks. On departing, the regiment will awaken the echoes of Broadway, with the New-England "Glory, Hallelujah" chorus.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 11.

The Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment, Col. JOHN KURTZ, left this afternoon, *vid* Fall River and New-York, for Annapolis. The regiment was enthusiastically cheered on its march through the city.

APPOINTMENT OF A COLONEL, ETC.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Nov. 11.

Lieut.-Col. WISTAR has been appointed Colonel of the Seventy-first Pennsylvania Regiment, which was lately commanded by Col. BAKER.

No arms have been purchased by Gov. CURTIN for the Pennsylvania troops, nor does he intend to buy. All which have been distributed have been bought by the National Government.

ANOTHER ARREST AND SEIZURE OF ARMS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 11.

The Superintendent of the Government Detective Police, assisted by Detective BENJ. FRANLIN, of Philadelphia, and —. LAWRENCE, of Washington, arrested, [illegible] RENWICK, son of ROBT. RENWICK, of this city, [illegible] a prisoner in Fort Warren, for treason. The premises, which are Nos. 90 and 92 North Howard-street, were searched for arms, and, notwithstanding two previous unsuccessful searches had been made by the police here, the officers to-day found a number of valuable rifles and carbines secreted between the partition of the stalls of a stable attached to the premises.

Young RENWICK goes to Fort Warren to-night.

The rifles were valuable arms, from the Government work, and stamped Harper's Ferry, 1860.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Monday, Nov. 11.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to-day, granted a special injunction on the Philadelphia election fraud, restraining CHARLES D. KNIGHT, Prothonotary of Philadelphia County, from delivering the returns of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, and restraining the return Judges from computing the votes included in said return. The Court was ably addressed by JAMES E. GOWAN and GEO. W. BIDDLE, on behalf of the complainants.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 11.

HUGHES, a young man, and his two sisters, while driving over a crossing of the Westchester Railroad, near the junction of the Pennsylvania Road, the horse became frightened at the approach of a train, and threw all of the above out in front of the engine. One sister was instantly killed, and the others terribly injured, and it is supposed fatally.

☞ Two ladies have lately come over to this City from France, to place themselves under the treatment of Dr. LIGHTHILL, of St. Mark's-place, for the cure of deafness. It is gratifying that we have among us physicians whose fame reaches Europe, and attracts patients from Paris, the seat of medical science.—*Journal of Commerce.*

BROOKLYN CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—NOS. 59, 60, 61, 64, 70, 71, 72, 76, 77, 79, 80, 46, 81, 82, 25, 2, 1, 10, 84, 85.

[Advertisement.]

THE THUNDERBOLT CHARGE.—FREMONT'S body guard came down upon the Western rebels like an unexpected avalanche. Equally astounding to his competitors are the charges made by KNOX, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, for his inimitable Hats, Caps, &c., both military and civilian, as their cheapness is only comparable to the extreme grace and elegance of their style, their perfect finish, durability, comfort, and that je ne sais quoi which marks the productions of the leader of fashion.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 43 | Sun sets.... 4 46 | Moon sets.... 2 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 21 | Gov. Island. 4 10 | Hell Gate.... 5 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Karnak, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana, E. Cunard.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia.

Ship F. A. Palmer, Post, Liverpool, J. & N. Smith & Co.

Barks Gazelle, Rhodes, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Morning Star, Sterling, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, Belize, Hon., Josiah Jex.

Brig Comet, Donnan, Havana, I. B. Gager.

Schooners Christopher Pendleton, Church, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Rival, Hobbie, Stamford, Conn.; Colonist, (Br.,) McGill, Belize, F. Alexander & Son; Tariff. Provost, Stamford, Conn.

Sloop Jane Maria, Ward, Norwich, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Annapolis, in ballast.

Steamer E. A. Stevens, Raynor, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Star of the West, Morrison, Liverpool, Oct. 18, with mdse. and 8 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. Oct. 15, lat. 51 40, lon. 18 28, spoke Br. ship Thomas Fielding, from Cork for St. John, N. B., the crew in a state of mutiny. Capt. Morrison went on board. The crew stated that the ship was unfit to proceed, as her rigging was in bad condition. The T. F. had been run back three days previous to speaking the Star of the West. Capt. Morrison put on board five of his men to assist in working the vessel to the westward.

Ship Ocean Traveler, (of Belfast,) Boardman, Hamburg—sld. from Cuxhaven Sept. 22, passed Land's End Oct. 5, in ballast, to H. D. Brookman. Sailed from Sands Oct. 6, and has had westerly gales most of the time since. Oct. 9, at 7 P. M., lat. 49 15, lon. 15 10, passed the remains of a burning vessel, apparently lightly laden, (the Prince Albert, before reported,) While coming up the Bay this morning, at 3 o'clock, ran into an unknown bark, at anchor, without lights up; lost our jib-boom, and damaged her in spars and rigging.

Ship John Wills, (of Boston,) Chad